NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT NO. 38, COURT STREET, (NEXT BUILDING BELOW ONE TO THE NEW COURT HOUSE,) BY JOHN MASTERS AND WILLIAM MARDEN.

Devoted to General Intelligence, Foreign and Domestic Literature, the Sciences, Religion, the Fine Arts, Agriculture and Commerce, the Amusements and Fashions of the Day, &c. &c.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. BOSTON, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1838. VOL XVI. NO. 52. WHOLE NO. 846.

MISCELLANIES.

[From the London Gem.]

LOVE'S REPROACH; A RUSTIC PLAINT.

BY JAMES KENNEY, ESQ.

Dear Tom, my brave free-hearted lad,
Where'er you go, God bless you!
You'd better speak than wish you had.
If love for me distress you.
To me, they say, your thoughts incline,
And possibly they may so;
Then, once for all, to quiet mine,
Tom, if you love me, say so.

On that sound heart and manly frame
Sits lightly sport or labor,
Good-humor'd, frank, and still the same,
To parent, friend, or neighbor:
Then why postpone your love to own
For me from day to day so,
And let me whisper still alone,
"*Tom*, if you love me, say so?"

How oft when I was sick, or sad
With some remember'd folly,
The sight of you has made me glad,—
And then most melancholy!
Ah! why will thoughts of one so good
Upon my spirits prey so?
By you it should be understood—
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

Last Monday, at the cricket-match,
No rival stood before you;
In harvest-time, for quick despatch
The farmers all adore you;
And evermore your praise they sing,
Though one thing you delay so,
And I sleep nightly murmuring,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

Whate'er of ours you chance to seek,
Almost before you breathe it,
I bring with blushes on my cheek,
And all my soul goes with it.
Why thank me then, with voice so low,
And, faltering, turn away so?
When next you *come*, before you *go*,
Tom, if you love me, say so.

When Jasper Wild, beside the brook,
Resentful round us lower'd,
I oft recall that lion-look
That quell'd the savage coward.
Bold words and free you utter'd then;
Would they could find their way so,
When these moist eyes so plainly mean,
"Tom, if you love me, say so."

My friends, 'tis true, are well to do,
And yours are poor and friendless;
Ah! no, for they are rich in you,
Their happiness is endless.
You never let them shed a tear,
Save that on you they weigh so;
There's one might bring you better cheer;
Tom, if you love me, say so.

My uncle's legacy is all
For you, Tom, when you choose it;
In better hands it cannot fall,
Or better train'd to use it.
I'll wait for years; but let me not
Nor woo'd nor plighted stay so;
Since wealth and worth make even lot,
Tom, if you love me, say so.

[From Dekay's Sketches of Turkey.]

MODE OF CONVEYING WATER.

'It is impossible to travel anywhere in the vicinity of Constantinople without being struck with the great pains taken by the Turks to treasure up every rill, or the minutest trickle from the face of the rocks. These are carefully collected in marble or brick reservoirs, and the surplus is conveyed by pipes to the main stream. In passing through sequestered dells, the traveller frequently comes suddenly upon one of those sculptured marble fountains, which adds just enough of ornament to embellish the rural scene. They are frequently decorated with inscriptions setting forth the greatness and goodness of Providence, and inviting the weary traveller to make due acknowledgements for the same. Unlike our civilized ostentation, the name of the benevolent constructor never appears on these sculptured stones. The quaint Turkish adage, which serves as a rule of conduct, is well exemplified in this as well as in many other instances:—'Do good, and throw it into the sea; if the fishes don't know it, God will.'

'Among the hills at various distances, from fifteen to twenty miles from the city, are constructed large artificial reservoirs. These are termed bendts, a word of Persian origin, and are built in the following manner:—advantage is taken of a natural situation, such as a narrow valley or gorge between two mountains, and a strong and substantial work of masonry is carried across, sufficiently high to give the water its required level.

'Where a valley of great extent is to be crossed, the Turks have resorted to an ingenious contrivance, which I have seen nowhere clearly described, but which, from its simplicity and value, merits a more particular notice. From the want of sufficient mechanical skill to manufacture water-pipes strong enough to bear the weight of a large column of water, they adopt the following plan:—in the direction of the proposed water-channel, a number of square pillars are erected at certain short intervals. They are about five feet square, constructed of stone, and slightly resembling pyramids, taper to the summit. They vary in height, according to the necessities of the case, from ten to fifty feet, and in some instances are even higher.

'They form a striking peculiarity in Turkish scenery, and it was some time before the principle upon which they were constructed was apparent. The water leaves the brow of a hill, and descending in earthen pipes rises in leaden or earthen ones, up one side of this pillar, to its former level, which must be of course, the summit of the pillar, or *scoteray*, as it is called by the Turks. The water is here discharged into a stone basin as large as the top of the scoteray, and is discharged by another pipe, which descends along the opposite side of the pillar, enters the ground, advances to the next scoteray, which it ascends and descends in the same manner: and in this way the level of the water may be preserved for many miles over large ravines or plains, where an aqueduct would be, from its expensiveness, manifestly out of the question. In the city of Constantinople, the old ruinous aqueduct of Valens, which no longer conducts water in the usual manner, is converted into a series of scoterays, and permits one to examine their structure in detail. The stone basin on the summit is covered with an iron plate, to prevent the birds from injuring the water. This is connected by a hinge, and, upon lifting it up, the basin is found to be divided into two parts by a stone partition. Several holes are made in this partition near its upper edge. The water from the ascending pipe is allowed by this means to settle its foreign impurities, and the surface water, which is of course the most pure, flows through these apertures into the adjoining compartment, from whence it descends, and is carried to the next scoteray, where the same process is repeated. A number of projecting stones on the sides facilitate the ascent of the person who has charge of these scoterays, and whose business it is to remove the deposites from the water in the stone basins.'

A TURKISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

'Shortly after the slaughter of Navarino, the officer charged with despatches from the Turkish admiral waited upon the seraskier, and exhibited a plan of the battle. The old seraskier looked at it for a few moments, and then threw it aside with disdain, exclaiming, 'That is no plan of the battle!'—'No plan!' replied the officer, 'I can assure your highness that it is exact in its details.'—'Inshallah!' exclaimed the seraskier; 'I can show you a better one, although I have not been there myself; do you see this?' taking up at the same time a scrip of paper containing a few slight scratches with a pen. The officer looked at it more attentively, and discovered a Turk smoking placidly on his divan, and a servant, who had apparently just entered, announced to his master that three foreign-looking gentlemen were at the door and wished to see him. The master was represented as saying to the servant, 'Ask them to come in, and get the pipes and coffee ready to do them honor.'—'I do not in all this, may it please your highness, see any plan of a battle,' was the observation of the perplexed officer. 'That is only the key,' replied the seraskier; 'turn over the paper, and you will see the battle.'—The officer looked on the other side, and beheld the same Turk lying bleeding on his divan, with a Russian, Frenchman, and Englishman, standing over him, each armed with a dagger. 'Allah Kayrim! but your highness is right,' exclaimed the officer; 'these sketches give a more correct idea of Christian faith and honor, than all our minute and labored plans of the battle.''

A TRAIT FROM PETER SIMPLE:

OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A MIDSHIPMAN, BY CAPT MARRYAT, R. N.

We met at the captain's table, where we found, as usual, a great display of plate, but very little else, except the ship's allowance. We certainly had now been cruising some time, and there was some excuse for it; but still, few captains would have been so unprovided. 'I am afraid, gentlemen, you will not have a very grand dinner,' observed the captain, as the steward removed the plated covers off the dishes; 'but when on service we must rough it out how we can.—Mr O'Brien, pease-soup? I recollect faring harder than this through one cruise, in a flush vessel. We were thirteen weeks up to our knees in water, and living the whole time upon raw pork—not being able to light a fire during the cruise.'

'Pray, Captain Kearney,' said I, 'may I ask what happened?'

'To be sure. It was off Bermudas: we cruised seven weeks before we could find the Islands, and began verily to think that the Bermudas were themselves on a cruise.'

'I presume, sir, you were not sorry to have a fire to cook your provisions, when you came to an anchor?' said O'Brien.

'I beg your pardon,' replied Captain Kearney; 'we had become so accustomed to raw provisions and wet feet, that we could not eat our meals cooked, or help dipping our legs over the side, for a long while afterwards. I saw one of the boat-keepers astern, catch a large barracouta, and eat it alive—indeed, if I had not given the strictest orders, and flogged half a dozen of them, I doubt whether they would not have eaten their victuals raw to this day. The force of habit is tremendous.'

'It is, indeed,' observed Mr Phillott, drily, and winking to us—referring to the captain's incredible stories.

'It is, indeed,' repeated O'Brien; 'we see the mote in our neighbor's eye, and cannot observe the log of wood in our own,'—and O'Brien winked at me, referring to Phillott's habit of bad language.

'I once knew a married man,' observed the captain, 'who had been always accustomed to go to sleep with his hand upon his wife's head, and would not allow her to wear a night-cap in consequence. Well, she caught cold and died, and he could never sleep at night until he took a clothes-brush to bed with him, and laid his hand upon that, which answered the purpose—such was the force of habit.'

'I once saw a dead body galvanized,' observed Mr Phillott; 'it was the body of a man who had taken a great a deal of snuff during his life-time, and as soon as the battery was applied to his spine, the body very gently raised its nose, as if it was taking a pinch.'

'You saw that yourself, Mr Phillott?' observed the captain, looking at the first lieutenant earnestly in the face.

'Yes, sir,' replied Mr Phillott, coolly.

'Have you told that story often?'

'Very often, sir.'

'Because I know that some people, by constantly telling a story, at last believe it to be true: not that I refer to you, Phillott; but still I should recommend you not to tell that story where you are not well known, or people may doubt your credibility.'

'I make it a rule to believe every thing myself,' observed Mr Phillott, 'out of politeness; and I expect the same courtesy from others.'

'Then, upon my soul! when you tell that story you trespass very much upon our good manners. You must meet a friend of mine, who has been a courtier all his life; he cannot help bowing. I have seen him bow to his horse, and thank him after he had dismounted—beg pardon of a puppy for treading on his tail; and one day, when he fell over a scraper, he took his hat off, and made it a thousand apologies for his inattention.'

'Force of habit again,' said O'Brien.

'Exactly so. Mr Simple, will you take a slice of this pork?—and perhaps you'll do me the honor to take a glass of wine? Lord Privilege would not much admire our dinner to-day, would he, Mr Simple?'

'As a variety, he might, sir, but not for a continuance.'

'Very truly said. Variety is charming. The negroes here, get so tired of salt fish and okera broth, that they eat dirt by way of a relish. Mr O'Brien, how remarkably well you played that sonnata of Pleyel's, this morning.'

'I am happy that I did not annoy you, Capt Kearney, at all events,' replied O'Brien.

'On the contrary, I am very partial to good music. My mother was a great performer. I recollect once, she was performing a piece on the piano, in which she had to imitate a *thunder storm*. So admirably did she hit it off, that when we went to tea, all the cream was *turned sour*, as well as three casks of *beer* in the cellar.'

At this assertion, Mr Phillot could contain himself no longer: he burst out into a loud laugh, and having a glass of wine to his lips, spattered it all over the table, and over me, who unfortunately was opposite to him. 'I really beg pardon, Captain Kearney, but the idea of such an expansive talent was really too amusing. Will you permit me to ask you a question? As there could not have been thunder without lightning, were any people killed at the same time by the electric fluid of the piano?'

'No, sir,'-replied Captain Kearney, very angrily; 'but her performance *electrified* us, which was something like it.'

A HARD CASE UNDER THE SCOTTISH LAW.—There are at this time two females named Turnley and Heath, confined in the gaol at Edinburgh under the following peculiar circumstance. In the month of December, 1830, the banking house of Messrs. Watsone, of Glasgow, was broken into, and notes to a large amount stolen therefrom. The husbands of these two females it appears were living at Glasgow for some time previous to the felony, and departed immediately after its commission, and their wives were residing with them part of the time, but quitted some weeks before the offence was perpetrated. In the month of June last, Heath and Mrs Turnley were apprehended at their respective houses in London, conveyed to Scotland and after a trial of twenty-four hours' duration Heath was capitally convicted, and Elizabeth Turnley acquitted. On the day following her discharge Mrs Turnley was arrested at the instance of the bankers for £2,185, one of the firm having sworn that she was indebted to them that sum, and that she was about to leave Scotland. Her legal advisers instituted proceedings to set the arrest aside, and after considerable delay and expensive litigation, it turned out that an unauthorized person had sworn to the debt, and that she must consequently be discharged, whereupon the bankers sent an order for her liberation, but before it could be effected, they issued a fresh process against her rectifying their former error. In December last the case was brought before the Court of Session on an appeal for her liberation when the Scotch Judges unanimously decided against her, and she is now, it seems confined in a close prison with an allowance only of ninepence per day for the support of herself and her infant son, who is with her. With respect to the other female, Mrs Heath her case appears to be one of greater hardship. She, it seems, went from London to attend her unfortunate husband in his last moments, and to bring his body to England according to his wish and his relations, but the night before his execution she was arrested upon an affidavit of the bankers, that she also was indebted to them in the sum of £2,185, and she is thereupon imprisoned in the same gaol as Mrs Turnley. If these proceedings are legal in Scotland, the laws of that country are widely different and far more severe than in England. In the first place, a woman is not in this country reponsible to the criminal law while supposed to be acting under the control of her husband, and she is in no instance liable to be proceeded against for debt or civil injury. If in England a plaintiff commit an error and discharge his debtor, he is not permitted again to arrest him. Next it is difficult to conceive how the bankers could, with propriety, swear that these women were indebted to them in the sum of £2,185, there being no transaction whatever between them, and not even the slightest evidence to prove that either of the women ever possessed a particle of the stolen property. But if it could have been shown that the whole passed into their hands, or that it was even in their actual possession, it would not in England have been a ground for civil arrest because the law will not allow any thing to be recovered as a debt which has been acquired through the medium of the felony. It is said that advocates for the prisoners assert that detention is illegal, and advise an appeal to the House of Lords, but as this proceeding is very expensive, the prisoners are unable to undertake it. They, however, intend to lay their cases before Parliament by way of petition. —*English paper.*

SUNRISE AT SEA.

BY D. L. RICHARDSON, OF CALCUTTA.

The stars have melted in the morning air—
The white moon waneth dim.—The glorious sun,
Slow rising from the cold cerulean main,
Now shoots through broken clouds, his upward beams,
That kindle into day. At length his orb,
Reddening the ocean verge with sudden blaze
Awakes a smiling world;—the dull gray mist
Is scattered, and the sea-view opens wide!
——The glossy waves
Are touched with joy, and dance in sparkling throngs
Around the gallant bark. The roseate clouds
Rest on the warm horizon,—like far hills,
Their radiant outlines gleam in yellow light,
And o'er their shadowy range a thin scud floats,
Like wreaths of smoke from far-off beacon-fires.

The deep blue vault is streaked with golden bars,
Like veins in wealthy mines; and where the rays
Of day's refulgent orb are lost in air,
In small round mosses shine the fleecy clouds,
As bright as snow-clad bowers, when sudden gleams
Flash on the frozen earth.
Ascending high
The gorgeous steps of heaven, the dazzling Sun
Contracts his disk, and rapidly assumes
A silver radiance—glittering like a globe
Of diamond spars!

MR PLUNKET.

Intellectual character and eloquence of Mr Plunket, formerly Attorney General and now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr Plunket's father was a Presbyterian clergyman in the North of Ireland. He died during the infancy of his children, leaving them and his widow without any provision: but learning has always been cheap in Ireland, and Mrs Plunket contrived to procure for her sons a classical education. The subject of the present notice was, at an early age befriended by the late Lord Avonmore. I have conversed with one or two persons who recollect to have seen him a constant inmate at his Lordship's house, and their report of him is, "that he was a clever, hard-headed boy, very attentive to his studies, and very negligent of his person." He passed in due course through Trinity College, Dublin; and was called to the Irish bar in 1787: his professional advancement was rapid and steady.—The first public notice that I can find of his name is upon the trial of the Shearcase, in 1798: he was associated with Curran and Ponsonby in the defence of the unfortunate brothers, and, like them, vainly urged every topic that legal ingenuity could devise to avert their doom. I am not aware that Mr Plunket appeared as counsel for the prisoners in any subsequent state trial. He became a member of the Irish Parliament in 1797. On the question of the Union, he took the side of his country; his speeches on that occasion contain many fine specimens of reasoning, invective, and deliberate enthusiasm. A single sentence will convey an idea of their general spirit:—"For me, I do not hesitate to declare, that if the madness of the Revolutionists should tell me 'you must sacrifice British connexion,' I would adhere to that connexion in preference to the independence of my country; but I have as little hesitation in saying, that, if the wanton ambition of a minister should assault the freedom of Ireland, and compel me to the alternative, I would fling the connexion to the winds, and I would clasp the independence of my country to my heart." But in those days, as was remarked, "the voice of the patriot in the senate was answered by no echo from without." The nation was panic-struck; gold and promises were profusely scattered; the majority of the "Honorable House," were impatient to be sold, though the wages of their sin was death. The people had nothing to offer but gratitude and fame—the minister had titles, offices, and pensions, and the Irish Parliament was knocked down to the highest bidder.

In 1803, Mr Plunket appeared as one of the counsel for the prosecution on the trial of Mr Robert Emmet. One particular of his conduct on that occasion exposed him to great, and as it appears to me, most unmerited reproach. The unfortunate prisoner made no defence—in truth, he had none to make: he produced no evidence, and his counsel announced that they would state no case to the jury. On this ground, they contended that the counsel for the Crown should not be allowed to address the jury a second time. Mr Plunket insisted upon his right: the Court decided the question in his favour and he proceeded to comment at length upon the conduct of the prisoner, and upon the wildness and guilt of the conspiracy of which he had been the projector. Emmet's youth and talents, and his deportment on his trial, excited universal sympathy; almost all, even those who would not consent to spare him; pitied him as a victim—many admired and deplored him as a martyr. The latter exclaimed against Mr Plunket's exercise of his privilege to speak to the evidence, as an act of gratuitous inhumanity. I confess I see the matter in quite another light; Mr Plunket was a public man, whose opinions had great weight with the community; and I conceive it to have been both natural and laudable, that he should have seized the opportunity of reprobating, in the most emphatic terms, the visionary projects of revolution that still prevailed. Curran, from a similar impulse of public duty, had done the same thing a few days before on the defence of Owen Kirwan, where we find him digressing from the immediate case before the jury, into an elaborate and glowing exposition of the guilt and hopelessness of attempting to better the condition of Ireland by force. But the enemies of Mr Plunket were not satisfied with a general assertion that his conduct had been unnecessarily harsh. To affix a deep stigma upon his character, it was industriously circulated that he had been a constant guest of Emmet's father, at whose table he had inculcated political principles upon the son which now brought him to the grave; and, to give credit to the calumny, a passage was interlopated in the report of Emmet's address to the Court, in which the dying enthusiast was made to prononnce a bitter invective against "the viper that his father had nutured in his bosom." Mr Plunket was compelled to resort to a public vindication of his character. He instituted legal proceedings against a London Journal in which the libel was inserted, and obtained a verdict; he also published an affidavit, positively denying every material fact in the accusation. He might have gone farther, and have treated with that the accusation was never made until the supposed accuser was in his grave. I have conversed with several who were present at the trial, one or two of them friends and admirers of Emmet; they all solemnly assured me that not a syllable escaped his lips bearing the remotest allusion to the charge and the omission in Mr Plunket's affidavit of this conclusive circumstance, was pointed out to me as a singular absence of sagacity in a man so notoriously sharp-sighted where the concerns of others are confided to his care. I should not have dwelt thus long upon this transaction, were it not that Mr Plunket's conduct to Robert Emmet is, to this day frequently adverted to by persons unacquainted with the particulars, as an indelible blemish upon his reputation.

Mr Plunket has for some years past confined himself to the Court of Chancery, where he holds the same pre-eminence that our Remilly did in this country. Of all the eminent lawyers I have heard, he seemed to me to be the most admirably qualified for the department of his profession in which he shines. His mind is at once subtle and comprehensive: his language clear, copious and condensed; his powers of reasoning are altogether wonderful. Give him the most complicated and doubtful case to support—with an array of apparently hostile decisions to oppose him at every step—the previous discussion of the question has probably satisfied you that the arguments of his antagonists are neither to be answered or evaded—then, he rests round the rights of their clients with all the great names in equity—Hardwicke, Camden, Thurlow, Eldon:—Mr Plunket rises; you are deeply attentive, rather from curiosity to witness a display of hopeless dexterity, than from any uncertainty about the event. He commences by some general undisputed principle of law, that seems perhaps at the first view not to bear the remotest relation to the matter in controversy; but to this he appends another and another, until by a regular series of connected propositions, he brings it down to the very point before the Court; and insists, may demonstrates that the Court cannot decide against him without violating one of its own most venerated maxims.—Nothing can be more masterly than the manner in which all this is done. There is no ostentation of ingenuity and research. Every thing is clear, simple and familiar: you assent without a struggle to each separate conclusion. It is only when you are brought to the ultimate result that you startle at discovering the consummate skill of the logician, who, by wily and imperceptible approaches, has gained a vantage point from which he can descend upon his adversaries, and compel them to abandon a position that was deemed impregnable. But Lords Hardwicke, Thurlow, Camden, &c are said to be against him. The advocate accordingly proceeds to examine each of these authorities in detail—he analyses their language—by distinctions that seem natural and obvious, but which in reality are most subtle, he shows how capable it is of various interpretations—he confronts the construction contended for by conflicting decisions of the same judges on other and similar occasions—he points out unsuspecting anomalies that would arise from adopting the interpretation of his adverearies, and equally unsuspected accordances with general principles that would follow his own. He thus goes on, until by reiterated processes of matchless sagacity he has either nutralized or absolutely brought over to support himself all the authorities upon which his opponents most firmly relied; and he sits down, leaving the Court, if not a convert to his opinion, at least grievously perplexed to detect and explain the fallacies upon which it rests.

Mr Plunket is not said to be a profound lawyer: he cites fewer cases than any other counsel at the Irish bar; and on common occasions frequently contents himself with merely commenting upon those adduced against him. His supremacy is altogether intellectual. He leaves to others the technical drudgery of wading through tomes and indexes in search of legal saws and "modern instances: the moment a question is submitted to him, his mind intuitively applies all the great principles that are favorable or hostile; these he has firmly fixed and scientifically arranged in his memory; and so far may he be said to be never unprepared. For the rest he depends upon the resources of a talent that never fails him—upon his resistless vigor, where he is right and sincere, upon his formidable ingenuity and sophistry, where he cannot venture to be candid, upon his extemporaneous power of going through the most intricate processes of thought with all the ease and familiarity of ordinary discourse; and most of all upon a rapid apprehension which grasps and secures the entire of any proposition of which a single particle may chance to flit across his mind—a perfection of faculty that enables him to draw the most unexpected conclusions from the topics adduced against him, and thus to render all the industry of his antagonists subservient to his own occasions.

This though an imperfect sketch, will convey some general ideas of this eminent advocate; but there is one peculiarity in his powers, which to be adequately comprehended must be actually witnessed. I allude to his capacity (in which he exceeds every public speaker I ever heard) of pouring out, I would almost say indefinitely, a continuous uninterrmitted volume of thought and language. In this respect, I look upon Mr Plunket's going through a long and important argument, in the Court of Chancery to be a most extraordinary exhibition of human intellect. For hours he will go on and on, with unwearied rapidity, arguing, defining, illustrating, separating intricate facts, laying down subtle distinctions, prostrating an objection here, pouncing upon a fallacy there, then retracing his steps, and re-stating in some original point of view his general proposition; then flying off again to the outskirts of the question, and dealing his desultory blows with merciless reiteration wherever an inch of ground remains to be cleared; and during the whole of this, not only does not his vigor flag for a single instant, but his mind does not even pause for a second for a topic, an idea, or an expression.—This velocity of creation, arrangement, and delivery is quite astonishing; and what adds to your wonder is, that it appears to be achieved without an effort. Mass after mass of argument is thrown off, conveyed in phraseology vigorous, appropriate, and succinct, while the speaker, as if the mere minister and organ of some hidden power, that saves him the cost of laborious exertion, appears solely anxious to impress upon others his own reliance upon the force of what seems to come unsought. This singular command over his great powers, coupled with his imposing exterior and masculine intonations, gives extraordinary weight to all he says.—From his unsuspected earnestness of tone and manner, you would often imagine that his zeal for his client was only secondary to a deeper anxiety that the Court should not violate the uniformity of its decisions by establishing a precedent fraught with anomaly and danger, while the authoritative ease and perspicuity with which he states and illustrates his opinions gives him the air, as it were, of some high legal functionary appearing on behalf of the public, not so much to debate the question before the Court as to testify to the law that should decide it. So that in respect to this quality of apparent conviction and good faith, we may well apply to Mr Plunket the words of Cicero in commendation of one of the ancient orators of Rome; nor will the illustration be found to fail from any want of coincidence in the personal characters of the two men: "In Scauri oratione, sapientis hominis et recti, gravitas summa et naturalis quædam inerat auctoritas, non et causam, sed ut testimonium dicere putares."*

* "The speeches of Scaurus, who was a wise and virtuous man, were distinguished by the utmost dignity, and by a certain natural imposing authority, which led his audience to suppose that he appeared less in the character of an advocate than of a witness."

Translated for the N Y Mirror.

THE ANNUITY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

CHARLES BLONDEL, the son of an honest country gentleman of Nevers, leaves his native province to study law in Parish, and soon plunges into the extravagance and dissipation of the capital. His father, after a fruitless attempt to reform his conduct, conceives the idea of preventing his extravagance for the future, by investing all his fortune, except his paternal mansion, in an annuity of ten thousand francs. Charles, however, soon after his death, parts with the patrimony of his ancestors, eludes his father's caution, by selling the annuity. We now proceed with the story.

As he was going to his attorney's, to take measures for the sale, he met his oldest and best friend Anastasius, to whom he stated briefly the business which robbed him of a whole morning of pleasure.

Anastasius was a friend of an uncommon kind, an enemy to his friend's follies, and using all his exertions to retain them on the border of the abyss into which they were falling. He was besides a young man of poetical good sense; the most uncommon, and most pardonable species of good sense. He seldom let slip an opportunity of being eloquently virtuous; he did not fail to be so in this instance.

[illegible] you have turned the house where you were born, and where your father died, into money; this would be a bad action, were it not a foolish one; you would be to blame, were you not to be pitied; for in that estate there was more than a fortune; there was a religion, there was a happiness, which was likewise your patrimony, and which your father bequeathed to you with your other possessions.—You did not perceive it; you have sold your vineyard and your garden, your mill by the river side, and your grove of the mountain ash on the hill. You have renounced all the rural enjoyments of your life, your flowers in spring, your shades in summer, your vintage in autumn. It is not your fault; nature created you so, and you knew neither the worth, nor the holiness of those things: you did not value your rustic abode, perferring Paris and its fleeting pleasures; you had rather see the wheels of your phaeton revolve, than the sails of your mill; be it so, but one day, believe me, you will repent your deviation; luckily, Charles, the evil is as yet but half complete; you have no longer a country-seat, but you have wherewithal to live in comfort in town; you may yet be an honest citizen, living on your income, free from toil and care. Your father was a wise man; he knew your inclinations, and he obtained this annuity for you, to save you from ruin; do not undo what he has done. You have sold his tomb at least do not baffle his paternal wishes—do not utterly destroy his labor of love and anxiety for you!'

Anastasius had proceeded thus far in his discourse, when Charles answered; Much obliged to you for your sermon, Anastasius, but here we are at my attorney's door; business before every thing. Excuse me, then for leaving you.

A few days afterwards, his attorney informed Charles that the annuity was sold, and that the purchase-money was at his orders.

This time Charles did not even dream of a reform; he boldly continued his brilliant, extravagant life.

It is strange how many young persons, some of whom are not deficient in either judgment or genius, hasten their ruin in this way with incredible serenity; 'The future has no terrors for them.—'T will last as long as our youth,' say they, 'and when youth is at an end, what matters it? our passions will be extinct, ambition will open a new career to us, on which we shall enter gravely, in all the maturity or ripe years.' Others, the best gifted by nature, reckon on a marriage, a rich widow, or a sentimental miss. Some, of harder metal, say, 'at the last *louis*, I will blow my brains out, practising literally and tragically the motto they adopt, 'short and sweet.' The chronicle of the *beau monde*, preserves the recollection of more than one of these fashionable suicides.

Charles, for his part, had formed no plan; he neither reckoned on a marriage, preferment, or a bullet. He went on, looking neither behind nor before, wholly devoted to the present, seeking no apology, or refuge. Providence ought to take care of this sort of blindness; it did not desert Charles, as we shall see.

It was after a breakfast at the *Rocher*, that gay and wicked, loud in speech, bold in mien, insolent in look, he entered Tortonis, arm in arm with Anastaius, an indulgent moralist, who after all, knew how to make the most of the ill success of his sermons, and breakfasted like a philosopher on the ruin which he could not prevent. As they entered, Charles, doubtless by accident, struck with his cane a peaceable broker, who was making the changes in stocks, seated before a *bavaroise*. The stranger turned round. Charles, instead of making an apology, laughed in his face; and after a few words, forgot himself so far as to insult him.—Here the dispute ceased, and the standers-by terminated the discussion, like people who knew the world.

'This requires blood; exchange cards, and—till to-morrow.'

'Why?' said the offended party, 'why put off till to-morrow, what could so well be done to-day? To-morrow it might seem childish, and we should feel sorry to cut each other's throats for such a trifle.—Now, the insult is fresh, our heads are hot, now is the time, come! That gentleman has his tilbury, I have my horse; we shall only change the scene of our ride, that's all: instead of the *Bois de Bologne*, it will be St Mande to-day. What do you think of it?'

'Excellent,' said Charles, 'and let us be off, I will get my arms, you yours, and we meet at the *parte du Bel-air*, if you please.'

So saying, Charles and his companion set off, the one on his good steed, the other in his light carriage, and away they start to cut each other's throats in the country, they who, an hour before, had never seen each other. I leave you to imagine what a fine text this was for Anastasius! But Charles interrupted him at once.

'No more morality, Anastasius, and be good enough to take the reins, for it might unsteady my hand.' You see that Charles was a young man of prudence, and that he reassumed all his coolness in prospect of that serious affair—a duel!

Our four young men, two combatants, and two witnesses, arrive at St Mande, and plunge into the wood, seeking a spot retired enough, a shade sufficiently thick, and a smooth lawn, for their pretty pastoral; and the spot having been found, the two combatants threw off their coats, as if to engage in some rustic sport, and the seconds agree that the pastoral shall be decided by the pistol. The useless swords are thrust in the turf, the pistols loaded, and chance, for once, just gives the offended party the first fire.

'Very well,' said he, 'still it would be as well to know with whom I am engaged, and the name of the man I am a going to take aim at.'

'Your antagonist is named Charles Blondel,' said Anastasius, raising his eyes to heaven.

Charles Blondel! That gentleman is Charles Blondel, of Nevers! Good Heavens, what was I going to do! No duel now! Put on your coat, sir; I am the injured party, I believe, and I have the right to be satisfied this instant, if I think proper. I am satisfied. I was perfectly easy, however, as regarded the result of the combat to myself, since I had the first fire, and you were nearer and showed a larger front than yonder birch tree.' The ball struck the centre of the trunk. 'You would have been dead, at this moment, sir; and I should perhaps have lost more than yourself by that event! I should have wept more bitterly for you than your best friend, than your most loving mistress, I, whom your death would have almost ruined; for, sir, to me you are neither an enemy, nor even a man; you are a personal chattel, a living capital, the capital of an annuity of ten thousand francs. I bought your annuity, sir! Do you understand now, why I do not wish to take your life? why, I decline the combat, though I was the injured party, and had the first fire?'

'Well, Anastasius,' said Charles to his second, as they got in their tilbury, 'if I had listened to you and had not sold my annuity, I should have been dead by this time. A little morality, I entreat, my friend?'

This incident gave Charles great confidence and new courage to persevere in his careless philosophy, and Anastasius ceased his sermons; so much was his common-place wisdom baffled by the strange morality of this adventure. Charles continued then to gild his days with the remains of his fortune, which diminished rapidly, and was nearly a wreck when the events of July, 1830 occurred.

On the morning of the twenty-seventh, Charles, who had observed the agitation of the preceding evening, was preparing to go out early, concluding that Paris would offer some curious and dramatic spectacles. It was not political excitement that urged him; he considered the thing only in the sentimental. He rang for his servant, to learn from him the appearance of the political horizon—he did not answer the summons. He dressed himself in haste, and when he entered his parlour, found there a table covered with eatables, and a letter addressed to him, placed so that he could not fail to see it. This letter announced to him that he was detained at home, by virtue of superior orders, which extended to most of the young men in Paris, as well as himself. Charle's first emotion was anger. This tyranny against which his spirit mutinied, inspired him all at once with the most exhalted liberal ideas. His rights as a citizen rose vivid in his mind; he felt his imprisonment to be arbitrary, and tried to break down the door of his room, which offered only a passive, but unconquerable resistance. He called, no one answered; he threw some of the furniture out of the window; no one troubled himself about it. The noise of the musketry soon drowned his voice, and all the tumult he could make. The action had become general, a barricade had been erected in the street, but unluckily Charles's windows looked on the court. In vain did he lean out of the window, measure its height with his eye, and seek a passage, an exit to escape by; he had to abandon the iden. While this was going on, he saw at a window opposite a little old man, with a powdered head, and malicious expression of face, who was leaning on a gold-headed cane, and contemplating him with a smile of satisfaction. He had lately seen this old man following him a hundred times; this apparition was connected with all the strange or dangerous events of his life. He paid little attention to it, and the old man soon disappeared. Charles then came to a resolution; he left the window, and examined the provision which had been made for him; abundance of capital cold dishes, and choice wine. He ate as much breakfast as he could, and passed the day in grumbling, yawning, and smoking—a true prison life. The next day the same mode of life, nor were his dungeon doors opened till noon on the thirtieth. Charles tried in vain to discover the secret of this strange adventure. His friend, Anastasius, who had gone when and where he pleased, was wounded in making a speech to a troop of lancers about to charge.

Not long after, Charles was seriously sick. His regular physician had been to see him, and had left a prescription, when one of the first medical men in Paris made his appearance.

'I was very intimate with your father,' said he to Charles; 'I learned your illness from my brother physician, and the interest I naturally feel for a friend's son, brings me to see you.'

He then questioned the patient, read the prescription, altered it, went out, and never returned; Charles was soon re-established.

But his fortune was more indisposed than he was, and it breathed its last about this time.—Charles then vegetated; his train of servants and equipages reformed itself, his creditors took the field, and to crown all, Anastasius resumed his sermons, when the cholera made its appearance.—While Anastasius adhered to a strict regimen, Charles braved the pestilence with all the boldness of the ruin which stared him in the face. The epidemic was making terrible ravages, when he received a letter in these terms:

'Go at once to Italy. The six bills of exchange enclosed, point out your road, For six months.—At the end of that time you will receive further instructions. This journey does not compromise you in any respect, only keep yourlelf in good health, and in good spirits.'

All this was a mystery to Charles, but he went. At the end of six delightful months, he received at Venice a letter enclosing the funds necessary to return to France. On his return, he found that the cholera had disappeared, and that Anastasius had philosophically united himself to an ugly personification of a very pretty fortune.

'Tis the only resource left you,' said Anastasius. 'Marry a fortune—I will find one for you.'

While Anastasius was looking, Charles fell in love. 'Twas the first blessing of the plain life he now led, the first consolation of the poverty into which he had fallen—a true love and his first.—By a singular fatality, the young lady, whose appearance struck him so forcibly, was accompanied by the eternal old man. This old fellow, as Charles soon learned, was Angelique's father, and, besides, in possession of an enormous, mysterious fortune, said to have been acquired by usury.

Charles gave himself wholly up to his passion. He passed every day before her window; he followed her steps whenever she went out; at the opera he was always at her side; he went to the ball whenever she did; such was his address and perseverance in pursuit of her; and such, on the other hand, their good will to assist his endeavours; for I need not say his passion was reciprocated.—Letters were soon exchanged between two lovers, and on this rock the mystery of their innocent intrigue made shipwreck. One of the letters was intercepted. The correspondence ceased instantly; no more walks, balls, or operas; no more exchanging of looks, clasping of hands, and pouring out of gentle words, from and into the heart! Then it was that Charles regretted his ruin; had he been rich, the miserly old man would perhaps have given him his daughter. A dark melancholy prayed upon him. To raise it to its height, he received a letter from Angelique. She too had pined, she was in a decline, and her father had obtained her consent to another marriage. She besought Charles to forget her, and bade him adue forever. Charles's answer was short: 'There is but one way to forget you; that way settles every thing, and delivers me from a load which is every day more burthensome. Farewell. To-morrow I shall have ceased to live. Bestow a last thought on me!'—The letter having been sent, Charles made his preparations. With his loaded pistols lying before him, he was making some last arrangements; when all of a sudden, the little old man, terrified, with head unpowdered, and dress in disorder burst into the room like a bombshell, and dashed at the pistols, pale, trembling, and holding in his hand the letter written to Angelique. It was her father.

'Wretch,' he cried, 'what, self-murder! suicide! a crime! unhappy man!'

'Really,' said Charles, with the ironical coolness

of a man who has made a desperate resolution, 'so you are here! It would have been strange, to be sure, if I had not met you in such an emergency still you have never yet interfered quite so directly in my concerns—but hand me back those pistols sir.'

'I give them to you—no! why should you kill yourself?'

'Have you come then for my confession at my dying hour? Why should I kill myself? Do you not know it, and are you ignorant of one single circumstance of my life, you whom I have for so many years, found incessantly at my heels?'

'Yes, ungreatful wretch, it is I who for four years have watched over you, with more than a parent's care! I have watched your sleep, your sorrows, your joys. When you were sick, I sent my physician to you; in the days of trouble, I locked you up safe at home; when the pestilence came, I made you travel in Italy in princely style. I have removed many a trouble, many a danger, many an evil from you, and, now to reward me for all my care and expense, you are agoing very coolly to shoot yourself, and by the same shot to rob me of ten thousand francs a year; for, sir, your annuity belongs to me. I bought it of the first purchaser four years ago. If you are determined to die, at least wait till I have sold the annuity. You owe me this much.'

'It is unfortunate,' said Charles, 'but I can neither wait, nor take part in a fraud. If I must make bankrupt of my life, at all events, it shall not be a fraudulent bankruptcy. You who know my story, you know whether life is any longer tolerable; you who are Angelique's father, know what would make it endurable, and my fate is in your hands.—However, I don't ask any favour of you; make your calculations.

'Well, then, you must be my son-in-law,' said the old man, when he saw there was no other hope. 'I will give one half of this fatal annuity to my daughter, as her dowry; I shall save something by that at all events.'

A few months after the marriage the old man died, and Charles inherited his whole fortune.—As he was going home from *Pere la chaise* with Anastasius, 'You see my sage and eloquent friend,' said he, 'what my [illegible] has saved my life once, at least, and I may now thank it for the possession of a lovely wife and great wealth.—Believe me, Anastasius, fortune laughs at your wise schemes, and the highest prize often falls to him who never calculates.'

The Well of English Undefiled. There is a capital article in *The Sporting Magazine* of October, called the 'Programme of a Metropolitan Tandem Club.' It is, we imagine, a model of pure *idiomatic* English—we laughed through every line of it, and must give our readers a specimen or two. To add weight to the writer's suggestion, he thus introduces himself: 'I have spun every sort of axle, (honor bright!) and graduated methodically for my *Cropster's* degree, from the modest *one-in-hand* through the manifold vehicular orders of curricle—tandem—outrigger—rhinoceros—and unicorn, up to that *topper* of all *drags*, the slashing, upstanding go-away, four-horse team!! I have, moreover, Sir '*rid post*' (both wheel and pole-end) in full uniform from *many* a ball (with the *boys* dead asleep inside); and furthermore still (but what *is* there that a *Military Colleger* is *not* fly to?) I have fan'd a kittareen, goaded a German bullock vagon, and steered a flying elk-sledge; so that in *common* humility, Mr Editor, *I think* you will admit that I have diligently studied for, and fairly earned, my diploma of M. W., or Master Whip. Rife, then, in the *elegant* and *useful* attainments of the *crop and silkies*, I hope I may be deemed qualified to put forth *the Programme* of an evidently-varnint, and undoubtedly-neoterick Society, to be known and *nomenclated* by the 'style and title' of the 'Tandem Club!' We have had, Sir, as *you* well know, eminent charioteers during all periods—from the earliest *age*, (when Phaeton horsed and drove the old *Sun*) down to the present two o'clock 'Brighton Age;' and we have seen, or heard of, in later days, the prowess of a 'Tommy Titmouse,' or, as he was aptly termed, On-*slow* (from the facinorous and *muffy* habit he indulged in of driving his *leaders* in kicking-straps), as well as that *carnation* of all *cropsters*, Sir John Lade, who (between you and I and your readers) *ought* to have had the *varmintest team* in England *kept up for him* (and that too *free gratis* of all expense,) from the hour of his dropping *his own* (before my time), even unto the day (and I hope a *far-off one*) of his being booked inside for his last jog by the Black Mail. Speaking in the *present* tense, I really know of nothing in the way of *rollerbolts* and *nag's-flesh* that gives me such a comfortbble *chirp* as the light and business-like *spin* of Sir Henry Peyton's *twice-two*."

The writer thus breaks off from a digression:—'But what a devil of a pace I'm going!—my pen's all of a lather, and the *top* of it is skaking (like a horse's tail) from sheer distress.' And this is a biographical sketch by the same:—'I consider Tom Brydges, when once fairly cushioned is his *two-story (or attic)* tandem, to have been the *highest* driving character in Christendom; and though, poor fellow! his *wiry bit of holly* has at length been said upon the *Gravesend Omnibus*. it will be *many* a long summer ere his memory is cold, or the 'Devil's Dyke,' and countless other eccentric *feats*, either surpassed or equalled. A better or *steadier* dragsman (maugre his *larking* cut) never took hold of a *bunch of leather*; and across a country he was 'second party' to *none*. Poor Tom! I have ridden and driven with ye often—*ergo* feel myself competent to declare, that *never, no never* did a *quicker eye* or a *lighter hand* bless a *Jehu* son of dear woman; and as for *nerve* and style,' *not often* has a prettier *finger-Smith* sat behind a pair of territts.—But I must 'hold hard,' or I shall begin to *rake* and *bore*, and, therefore (unbuckling my reins) I shall only add—*requicscat in pace*."—*London Atheneum*.

Political Influence of the Fair Sex.—In a few years the finest kingdoms of Western Europe will be under the government of the fair sex, and they will rule the destinies of the numerous states, as well as those who compose them. A young princess, Donna Isabella the Second, aged three years, has already ascended the throne of Spain and the Indies, under the superintendance of her mamma and her aunt, Donna Charlotte: Donna Maria is established in Lisbon and Oporto, and when our own King shall, in the course of nature, cease to reign, the throne of the British Isles will be filled by the Princess Victoria. In this manner not less than a hundred and fifty millions of the human race, in the four quaters of the globe, will bow to the fair sex, and the ladies may boast, like the former Kings of Spain and the present rulers of Britian, that the sun never sets on their dominions. It is impossible to help feeling something more than ordinary degree of interest in the three young Princesses, who seem likely, in a few years, to possess so large a share of power and influence, and on whose character so much depends. One of them, Donna Maria, has already passed through a stormy career, equally stormy we fear, in reserve for the infant Queen of Spain. Our own Princess Will succeed to an undisputed throne, and if her reign should be less famous for military exploits than those of her royal predecessors, the Queens Elizabeth and Anne, it will, we hope, acquire a more lasting and a purer glory from the triumphs of freedom and science, and the extension of the rights and increase of the happiness of a free, loyal, and prosperous people.

Something Warlike. A Dungarvan skipper, being asked what he would wish to have painted on the stern of his vessel, replied, "Something warlike, to be sure: a bird-cage or a churn."

The Acknowledgment of Merit. "Never mind him," said Sir Joshua Reynolds to a friend who complained of the sarcasms of a witty enemy—"never mind him, he only shows his sense of his own inferiority; 'tis ever the least in talent who becomes malignant and abusive."

A Salvo for Insulted Dignity. When some one was lamenting Foote's unlucky fate in being kicked in Dublin, Johnson said, "He is rising in the world when he was in England no one thought it worth while to kick him."

Col. Crockett's Last.—'Well,' said the Col, the other day, after a heated debate in the House of Representatives, 'a man may get so full of *pisen* here that if he'd bite himself he'd die.'

Inquisitiveness.—Two Scotchmen met the other day on one of the bridges of Glasgow—one of them having in his hand a very handsome fowling piece, when the following dialogue ensued:—'Ods, man, but that's a bonnie gun.' 'Aye, deed it is.' 'Whar did ye get it?' 'Owre-bye there.' 'And wha is it for?' 'D'ye ken the Yeditor of the *Glasgow Herald*?' 'Ou, aye.' '*Weel it's no for him.*'

Molasses for preserving Fruits.—Receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c, which renders it much better suited for that purpose than a syrup prepared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor (if well prepared) to ferment:—Take 8 lb molasses, bright New-Orleans, or Sugar House, 8 lbs pure water, and 1 lb coarsely powdered charcoal—boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently till it forms a syrup of proper consistance, and strain again.

COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Galaxy.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Mr Editor—I submit to you the following remarks in which I have first considered the importance of marriage; secondly, the importance of a judicious courtship; thirdly, the requisite qualifications of a good wife and a good husband, and lastly the advantages of the married man over the single gentleman, which, if worthy a place in your columns, may be interesting to some of your readers, many of whom, are those, perhaps, whose future happiness and welfare very greatly depend on the choice they make of a companion for life—and on whether they make any choice or not.

First—If our future happiness and well-being depends on one thing more than another, if our future prosperity depends on one step in life more than another, it is certainly on that of marriage, and yet people take no step—or commit a single act, with less consideration, less forethought, or less calculation, than that of getting married. They go about it as though [illegible] concerns in existence, it is the most important. It is an act on which depends not only our own future welfare and happiness for life, but also the peace and comfort of many around us, with whom we are by nature or by law inseparably connected. If then it is an act on which so much depends—where the welfare of so many are at stake—the consequences of which must be either a life of happiness or misery? Why, I ask, should it not receive, at least as much forethought and consideration as any other step in life? Why should there not be as many precautions, and as much calculation in getting a wife or husband, as there is in buying an estate, or changing our place of residence. The estate if not suited to the wishes and expectations of the buyer, can be sold or exchanged and our new place of residence if not calculated to preserve health and promote happiness can be changed again and again, until the objects of our dislike are entirely removed. But it is not so in buying a wife or husband, (I say *in buying a wife or husband*, for unless we do actually buy, by giving our affections, our hearts, nay our existence in return for those of another, our chance of satisfaction is surely small indeed, however well calculated the object may be to make us happy) or in changing a single life for a double one, for we can neither sell in the one case or change in the other. The contract of marriage is not one for a day, a month or a year; it is *for life*, it is a contract which is to be performed throughout every day of our existence, with which expire all earthly concerns. Here then is the importance of marriage, here are the conditions on which that change in life is to be made—on which so much depends.

Let us now consider secondly, the importance of a judicious courtship Cobbett says "there is nothing like *beginning right* in the *first* place," which is no more than to wait patiently until a *proper time arrives* for us *to begin to think of a double life*, and then to set out with calmness and judgment in pursuit of such an object as shall be most likely to meet our wishes and expectations. But these wishes and expectations cannot be correctly formed until we ascertain what are the requisite qualifications to be sought for. The first things to be looked after, is *evenness of temper, a mild, forbearing, and forgiving disposition*, on these most important points much depends—industry, economy, and a steadiness of mind—a love of virtue, candor—good sense and perfect modesty, are all points of character to be sought for in a husband as well as in a wife. I believe young ladies are far less particular in point of modesty in young men, than they are in any thing else which makes up the character of a man.—Modesty in females we of course expect—it is to them we look for that adorning quality, for that refinement of manners which claims and receives so much superiority over the superficial gloss of the ball room or the tea table. It is not enough for a young lady to hang her head at an indelicate expression—she should appear as insensible of it as though she was a post.—Neither is it enough for a young man to be strictly polite and modest is the ball room and at the dinner table—he should be equally as much so when alone in company with the object of his heart, as though there were an hundred present. Let knowlegde adorn the female mind; she cannot be dressed in a more pleasing and interesting garb. Young ladies should be careful also, to discriminate between folly and wisdom—between flashy wit and sound knowledge.—There are perhaps no points of character so clearly shown in courtship, and less notice taken of them, than those of temper and disposition. I am aware that many will doubt the truth of this remark—but if they will look at the nature of those many little differences and fallings-out—or in other words what people call "Lovers' quarrels," they will there find more *real* traits of character than they themselves are willing to believe. These, too, are manifestations of non forbearance and stubbornness in their mildest forms, and if they cannot be subdued or checked before marriage, they never will be after, but will rise from a gentle breeze to a heavy and destructive tempest. All must acknowledge that the more perfect an object is, the more worthy it is of our admiration. If we see a picture or a machine perfect in all its parts, we regard it with sincere admiration—and if we had one of a similar kind, only with many faults and errors, we should use our utmost skill and patience to correct, and if possible to eradicate them all, and if successful, we should feel the most perfect satisfaction. Let us then leave no stone unturned to correct the faults and errors of that being with whom we expect to spend our lives. If a young man has any love of virtue, or any regard for himself or others, he will never disdain to be corrected by the powerful and salutary influence of a virtuous female, neither will any sensible young lady, however high in life her station may be, shun the admonitions of a *man*, but on the contrary both should express the warmest feelings of gratitude for the admonitions of each other on every occasion however small. In short they may sound the depth of affection, and find the limits of devotedness by the salutary influence they have on each other; for it may be relied upon that where the virtuous influence is small, or the devotion limited, all may be assured affection never existed, or is rapidly on the wane.—Watch, therefore, the object of your regard, both in word and deed—persevere in correcting those imperfections, which are in the power of all to accomplish if attended to in season. Think not however of doing it by force, coldness or ill-humor—it must be done by affectionate persuasion and kind solicitude. Aim in the beginning at nothing short of perfection, and if you do not attain to it—you will be sure to come near it and be far more perfect than if you had only aimed at mediocrity.

There are many who seem determined to get married at any rate, and flatter themselves with the idea of settling all differences, and removing all matters of [illegible] afterwards, and of all the [illegible] of which people can be guilty of in courtship [illegible] more destructive than this; it is [illegible] which thousands have been shipwrecked and lost [illegible]. Avoid it then as you would a fatal enemy.

Let us now consider thirdly, the requisite qualifications of a good wife and a good husband. A good wife is one who regulates her mind and disposition according to the fortune and circumstances of her husband, who when he is depressed in spirits, exercises all that soothing influence, and peculiar properties for which women are distinguishhd, by endeavoring to ease the burden of his melancholy by convincing him that whatever goes wrong in the outer world, in her he may always find comfort and support. She must bend over him in affectionate solicitude in his hour of sickness, and smooth the pillow of his anguished moments. She must meet him with kind feelings and outstretched arms whenever he returns from his daily labors—be equally guarded of her person, as though the sacred knot had never been tied, and even act in the company of others with all the fondness of a wife, yet with the dignity of a woman. The preservation of her husband's affections, must be to her a matter of paramount importance. She must so demean herself before the world, that calumny may never reach her, or suspicion be voided against her; for in the preservation of an unsullied name, she not only contributes to the happiness, but to the honor of her husband. And above all things she should never give way to a momentary passion, or be warped in her opinion by the assertions of others, as to the honor or fidelity of her husband. These are some of the qualifications of a good wife, most of which would equally adorn a husband; in addition to which, he should ever aim to please his wife in all things consistent with reason and circumstances. When in ill-humor he should endeavor to be reconciled by her soothing influence, he should do all in his power to render the domestic cares and labors as few and as light as possible [illegible] enjoyment or find contentment only with his wife—he should watch over the health and happiness of his wife with all the solicitude of a parent over his only child—in the presence of others he should treat her with all the fondness of a tender husband, preserving at the same time the dignity of his being—he should never slight her advice, but give it all the consideration it deserves, which he will seldom find to be weak or worthless—he should be as attentive to her, and as ready to administer to her little wants and comforts and as willing to gratify her little curiosities as he was in courtship. In a word, he should be a father in his care and protection—and a devoted husband in his affections and unending solicitude for her lasting peace and happiness.

In conclusion we will offer a few remarks to those who are inclined to believe that a single life is productive of more happiness than a married one.

A man wants an associate—a confidant—a counsellor—a steward—a nurse—a companion for all seasons, and all these can be found in a wife. What substitute can be provided? I am not only in favor of marriages, but I am decidedly in favor of early ones. I believe they stand the best chance of happiness—preserve health and promote longevity. To strengthen this belief, I have the coinciding opinions of a Franklin, a Hufeland, a Cobbett and a Flint—besides the presumption is in nature's favor, inasmuch as she has made us desire it. But it is not to be supposed that I am in favor, or would recommend matrimonial unions before the body has acquired its full growth and activity of functions. Nor is common sense or worldly prudence, so far to be lost sight of as to encourage betrothings between boys and girls, and marriage entered into before the man has marked out for himself any regular course of business or reputable employment, whereby a reasonable prospect is afforded of ultimate success, and an income adequate to meet necessary expenses.

He who finds pleasure only in a crowd, and the mere egotist may be heard to say that his time will be unduly taken up in the cares and concerns of a family. But if system and a freedom from numerous little petty vanities, [illegible] the chances are in favor of the married man. His social relations are established on a well understood footing—the call upon his time for frivolous intercourse abroad, and the numerous interruptions to which he was before subjected, in a great measure cease.—When weary in the daily struggle with his fellow man and returns from a fatiguing days labor of body or of mind and sometimes of both, he is not driven into the society of the frivolous, or obliged to find contentment in the bar-room, at the Theatre or the card table. Nor need his sensibilities be worn down by collision in the crowd or by rivals in the career of ambition—by the contagion of folly—the intoxicating bowl, or the midnight revel; but on the contrary he will find contentment and satisfaction, solace and repose in the bosom of an affectionate wife. He will there find that pure sentiment which unite two souls who virtuously aud truly love. He will there find that perfect and lasting happiness, which is to be found in no other place on earth. What other being but a wife will watch over man's adversity and follow him through every pain and peril, and remain and attend at his side in the depths of ignominy and shame? No being but *her* whose heroic virtues are displayed in the adherence to the fortunes of a hapless husband.

When we behold Woman in her domestic scenes, a mere passive creature of enjoyment, an intellectual gem—brightening the family circle with her endearments—and prized for the extreme joy which her presence and those endearments are calculated to impart, we can scarcely credit that the fragile being is capable of enduring the extremes of human suffering. Nay, when the heart of man has sunk beneath the weight of agony, that she should maintain her pristine powers of delight, and by her words of comfort and consolation lead the weary murmurer to peace and resignation. In concluding these remarks, which I fear have already wearied the patience of my readers, it might be observed that however virtuous a single man may be—however much he may stand aloof from those companions, who are incapable of inspiring or receiving his esteem, nay he may have his whole soul directed to the onward march for wealth, reputation and honors, and he may exhaust in this channel his disposition for love and friendship and the tenderer emotions of sympathy and benevolence, yet he will but just escape misery. Happiness he knows not, he feels and he must sometimes like the unfortunate youthful poet* exclaim that he has "lived an unloved, solitary thing." Augustus—Meditate.

*Kirk White.

The Case of the Somnambulist of this town, which was first brought into public notice by an account we gave of it we believe is increasing in interest and gaining a more general credence in the community. She is now at the Hospital in Worcester, under the care of Dr Woodward; and we learn with satisfaction, by a communication received from him by Dr Belden, that his observations perfectly confirm the accounts which we have heretofore given of the case. Similar experiments to those that were made here, have been made by Dr W and the results have been the same.—Other facts have also been witnessed at the Hospital of a striking character, not however at all varying the case from our representations, but illustrating and establishing the same points. We forbear to mention these facts, as we are assured that a full history of the case will be prepared and given to the public by the professional gentlemen, who having had, or now having it under their immediate charge and observation, are best qualified to give such a history. The phenomena of the case, as they appear, are, we understand, daily entered with minuteness upon the records of the Hospital.—*Springfield Gazette*.

Mr and Mrs G H Barrett arrived at New Orleans 10th inst, to fulfil an engagement at the Camp street Theatre.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER [illegible], 1833.

THE NEW YEAR AND THE PAST.

Nothing is so constant as change. Before another publication of this journal, another year, big with the fate of states and empires, will have commenced its career. It is suitable for us to look back upon the events of the year just past—which will furnish *food* for thought and perhaps a stock of materials for action. These turns, from one year to another, are like small islands in the stream of time on which we may safely rest and survey the course that we have traversed.

The affairs of Great Britain have experienced great variations in public policy since the establishment of the Grey Ministry and the reformed Parliament.—Emancipation from slavery and reform in the representation as well as in the church of Ireland have been carried as government measures. After a long and fatiguing session the Parliament was prorogued in August last—during which the government of Donna Maria of Portugal, under the auspices of her father Dom Pedro was fully acknowledged by Great Britain—the opening of the China Trade to all the subjects of the British realm and the adjustment of the affairs of the East India Company, form some of the new features of the British commercial police. We have recently noticed, that the President of the India Board, Mr Alajorebanks, has resigned his place. The renewal of the Bank Charter, and the amendments of the Criminal Law, also measures of great importance, have been adopted.

Otho 1st, King of Greece, last February took possession of his throne, to which he had been called by the suffrages of the powers of Europe and the consent of the Greeks.

A naval victory obtained by the fleet of Dom Pedro, under Admiral Charles Napier, over that of Dom Miguel, [illegible] capital of Portugal has ever since been in possession of the young Queen and her forces.

The death of Ferdinand 7th, King of Spain, has made way for his Queen to ascend the throne. The Cortes had acknowledged her as Princess of Austurias; but Don Carlos, the brother of the King, refused his allegiance to the future Queen. Spain is now in a state of partial rebellion, occasioned by the partisans of Carlos, who are in arms in several places. But the new Queen will be sustained by France and England.

The civil war in Mexico, terminated last year and General St Anna was inaugurated President in May last.

The war in Turkey is concluded, and the Sultan yielded to the Pacha of Egypt. Mehemet Ali is confirmed in all his claims of sovereignty over Crete, the Holy Land and the Levant from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile.

The King of Wurtemburg dissolved his states general, with a view to a new election of representatives, in February last.

In the United States, the movements of the Convention of the Delegates in South Carolina, were met by the Proclamation of President Jackson, expressing his determination of maintaining the constitution against the efforts of nullification. Subsequently, in the session of Congress, the President, by message, made a communication of the proceedings of the convention—and informed Congress of the measures adopted by him to secure the collection of the revenue. The new Tariff bill passed Congress about the first of March last—The enforcing bill for collecting the revenue passed about the same time. No overt act happened after the adoption of these measures and nullification has vented itself in words.

Various other domestic incidents affecting the health as well as the safety of society have occurred in the course of the year. The cholera made a gradual progress into the western states—where there were many victims to its ravages. In Havana and Mexico the mortality has been dreadful—and it is now very fatal in Spain.

A great number of distinguished individuals have died during the latter part of the year 1832 and the present year. Besides Crabbe the poet, Champollion the Egytian antiquary, Goethe, Clementi the musical composer, Cuvier, Cassimer Perrier, Sir James Mackintosh, Charles Butler, Jeremy Bentham, Anna Maria Porter, young Napoleon, Chaptal, Adam Clarke, Sir Everard Home, Sir Walter Scott, Mr Stephen, Professor Leslie, Dr Spurzheim, and Mr Jay, who died during the year 1832, we have to record the death of Sir Wm Grant formerly master of the rolls, the Bishop of Hereford, Count Woronzow, Sir John Case, Lord Tenderdon, Gen Tarleton who was so distinguished as a British cavalry officer during the revolution, Admiral Lord Exmouth, John O'Keefe, Alderman Warthmun, Earl Fitzwilliam, Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, the Earl of Dudley, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Mr Canning, Rev Rowland Hill, Admiral Lord Gambier, Adamanthus Coray, Edmund Kean the Tragedian, Sir John Malcomb late Governor of Bombay, Duke of Rovigo (Savary), Lord King, John James Park Professor of Law, Pernor Earl of Pomfret, Windsor Earl of Plymouth, G. J. Wilbere Agar Ellis, Lord Dover, Duke of Sutherland formerly Marquis of Stafford, and William Wilberforce.

In this country we have lost Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Phillip Frenau a poet of the Revolution, Hon James Hillhouse so long in public life, Judge Hall of N Carolina, Com Samuel Tucker, Wm Shaler American Consul in Havana and formerly American Consul of Algiers, John Hooker Ashmun Professor of Law in Harvard University, Josiah S. Johnston Senator of the United States from Louisiana, Judge Skinner of Vermont, John Randolph of Roanoake, Col Wm McRee Surveyor General of Missouri. Oliver Wolcott formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States and Governor of Connecticut.

Bill of Mortality in Boston for twenty years. By the returns of deaths in this city from the year 1813 to 1833, we can compare the mortality with the population for four different enumerations. By the census of 1810, Boston had 33,250 inhabitants.—The following are the deaths from 1813 to 1819, viz: 1813, 786—1814, 727—1815, 851—1816, 904—1817, 907—1818, 971—1819, 1070. The average number for seven years was 888 deaths per annum—or 2.67 per cent a year on the population.

From the year 1820 to 1824 inclusive, the population according to the census was 43,298. The deaths during these five years were, viz:—1820, 1103—1821, 1420—1822, 1208—1823, 1154—1824, 1297. The average number of deaths was 1236, during this period, or 2.85 per cent a year on the population. But it is known that a mistake existed in the return of the aggregates of the census of Boston to the general government, of 1600—not included in the general results, which would change a little, this per centage. The error was discovered in the year 1821, by the committee appointed to apportion the number of inhabitants to each ward with a view to the new city arrangement. The population if correctly returned, would havestood in 1820 at 45,000 or thereabouts.

From the year 1825 to 1829 inclusive, the number of inhabitants according to the census taken by the city was 58,281. The deaths during these five years were, viz:—1825, 1450—1826, 1251—1827, 1022—1828, 1233—1829, 1221. The average number was 1236, for the period, or 2.12 per cent on the population.

From the year 1830 to 1833 inclusive the number of inhabitants according to the present census must be taken at 61,92?, though doubtless, it is quite *short* of our present population. The deaths during these four year have been, viz:—1830, 1125—1831, 1424—1832, 1761—1833, 1450, probably. This gives an average of [illegible] per annum or [illegible] on population.

There has been a gradual reduction of the proportion of deaths to the number of inhabitants during the last two periods—arising, as we suppose, from the greater attention paid to the Health Department of the city—to preserving a dry surface in our streets by means of drainage and street sweeping—and thereby securing a pure atmosphere. In the year 1832 was the greatest mortality which has occurred for twenty years—but this arose from the direct or *indirect effects* of the influenza, which raged in the winter, and the cases of cholera that occurred in the summer and those of scarlet fever which prevailed, as an epidemic in an unusual degree. On the whole we may congratulate ourselves that we live in a favorable climate and healthy atmosphere.

A new Editor of the Mississippi Journal published in Natchez, observes that he will hereafter *expose* to public view the vast resources of that State—and correct the prevailing errors at the north concerning their situation "Beyond the limits of Mississippi, the most profound ignorance seems to reign with respect to it. For instance, on a statistical map at the north, Liberty is represented to contain 1,030 inhabitants—Monticello, 2,300, and Jackson, 1,700! whereas neither contains one quarter of the proportion assigned it.—On another map, the Tombeckbee is stated to rise in Illinois county; and in a recent publication, the mouth of the Yazoo is placed 12 miles below Vicksburgh—Nor is this all; the population of our State has been published in most, if not all the States of the Union, as only 96,000, whereas the census makes it 136,000, and it is now believed to be nearly 200,000. The opinions entertained at the north relative to the face of the country, are also highly erroneous; being, for the most part, that the State is one half subject to inundation, and the other a vast plain, without hill, and almost without a people."

A great fortune. We perceive that Lord Francis Egerton has dropped the name of Levenstone Gower in compliance with the will of the last Duke of Bridgewater (whose title became extinct at his death.) If Lord Francis Egerton is the *eldest* son of the late Duke of Sutherland, he must be nearly if not quite, the richest nobleman in England. The canal property bequeathed to him by the Duke of Bridgwater is estimated to exceed £100,000 per annum.—George Granville Levenstone Gower, the Duke of Sutherland, died in July last, and at the time of his decease was in possession of an income amounting to £300,000 per annum. He was formerly Marquis of Stafford whose Gallery of Paintings has acquired so much celebrity.

Hibernianism. A New York paper states that Charles Brown, under *sentence of death* for piracy, had attempted to commit the fashionable crime of suicide; but adds very gravely, "we learn, however, that his *life is in no danger*"!!

The moon on Thursday the 26th rose totally immersed in the earth's shadow according to the Almanac—aud about two hours afterwards burst forth with that indescribable light which always attend either the lunar or solar eclipses.

The moon rose in a state of total darkness, at 30 minutes past 4 o'clock. The same obscuration was observable at Albany, Baltimore, Charleston, Cincinnati, Hartford, Lexington, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Portsmouth, Providence, Raleigh, Richmond, and Washington.—At Halifax the moon rose a few minutes before total darkness, which in this meridian began at 3h. 59m. 8s, and ended at 6h. 36m. 8s.

A physician, Dr R. Tytler, surgeon in the East India Co's servive, who has lately reached England from the East Indies, has announced his belief that the malignant cholera originated at Jessore, in Hindostan, from the *bad rice* consumed by the population, in the year 1817, when the disease made its first appearance there. He announced his correction of this hypothesis, before a meeting of the faculty of the London Medical Society in London. The numerous facts brought to bear in favor of this conjecture are considered by the English medical writers, to be deserving of enquiry and investigation. Rice in the U. States has been conceived to be very innocent as an aliment and easy of digestion—and it is rather a remarkable fact that in the Carolinas, where its use is greater than in any part of the country, they have been entirely free from Cholera.

Charles Dibden was the author and composer of the Quaker, (performed last evening) and a great multitude of other successful operas. To his naval songs the British nation were greatly indebted for the infusion of much of the spirit which distinguished their marine operations. The plot of the Quaker is simple, but the catastrophe has a certain degree of surprise about it well adapted to make a favorable impression. The characters are natural and distinct, and the incidents happily arranged. The music has been very much admired and has sustained itself since the year 1777, when it first appeared—surviving the fluctuations of taste and the changes produced by the Italian opera.

The Opera of Masaniello was got up at the Tremont on Thursday evening, with very considerable effect. The Woods were vocal with harmony, as the pastoral poet has it, The Devil's Bridge and the Quaker were repeated last evening.

Gallery of the Louvre.—A noble picture of S F B Morse Esq, giving a view of the entrance to the celebrated Gallery of the Louvre, in Paris, together with faithful miniature copies of the most popular and distinguished paintings contained in that grand depository of the pictoral art is exhibited in New York.

A notice of it is giving in the Star.

'In this picture we have embodied copies of the most popular and distinguished paintings now in the Gallery of the Louvre; true they are miniature editions, but they are all faithful copies of the great originals, colored with spirit and taste, and conveying the most lively impressions of the works of those great masters, whose fame is bounded by no age.—The key of the picture is sufficiently explanatory; but to those who have not the key at hand, let them imagine themselves walking on the banks of the Seine in front of the magnificent Gallery of the Louvre, which extends to full a quarter of a mile in length, and of a style of architecture the most neat and beautiful; enter from the rear of the Thuilleries—turn up the grand staircase, pass through one or two rooms, until you reach the vestibule of the Gallery, the commencement of which this painting exhibits.—You see the large picture, 1252, Christ borne to the Tomb; it is by Titian—a fac simile of the original; how fine the grouping—how sweet the coloring! Look at the one above it; 167; it is the celebrated Sun-Set, a harbor view of Claude Lorraine; how warm are the tints! how to life the gondolas and ships are drawn; the palaces, how georgeous! the whole picture how admirably delineated! The one above it, 677, a Scripture piece, by Rubens, the flight of Lot and his family; a noble picture, painted with force and character. Nine hundred and fifty-three, above, one of the best of Cerregio—the mystic marriage of St Catherine; the whole group is admirable. Mark the Delude, by Poussin, 220—a famous picture, full of terrific force and grandure—the admiration of every connoiseur. 1126—The Father and Holy Spirit, by the celebrated Spanish painter Marilla, the best of his age for sacred subjects. Do you see that 'picture in little,' 1092? It is the great effort of the great master Leonardo de Vinci—the portrait of the beautiful Mona Lisa. Here is another of Titian's, twelve hundred and forty-nine—the two disciples of Emmaus. The artist, in imitation of the fashion of the times, has introduced the likeness of Charles the Fifth, Cardinal Ximenes, and Philip the Second of Spain—three heads of great interest and curiosity, and no doubt faithful resemblances. 414, a noble portrait in Van Dyke's best style. 163, the Sun Rise of Cloude. The landing of Cleopatra—one of the most gorgeous of the great masters. 1185—the virgin and infant Jesus, by Rafaella. Several other gems of art by Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, Jouvenet, Canaletto, [illegible] Wouvermans, Mignard, [illegible], Huysmans, Le Brun, [illegible] to mount. How few of our people may ever see the works of these great masters, and how many who never can see the Louvre, should embrace this occasion of witnessing something that approaches reality. It is a work which does great credit to the distinguished artist.

During the week several watch-makers in this city have been swindled of valuable watches belonging to their customers. Yesterday morning a well dressed man called at the store of Messrs Campbell & Church and said he would take his watch, at the same time pointing to a valuable one which hung in the window He gave his name as Smith, but not happening to be the Mr Smith to whom the watch belonged, and the shopkeeper having heard of the losses of his neighbors, he adswered him, that it was not fixed, but would be, in the afternoon if he would call then, which he said he would. He accordingly called in the afternoen, but matters were then so fixed as were not much to his liking; for, being identified as the perpetrator of the other frauds, he was arrested and committed. He was to be examined this morning.

The Novelist's Magazine, No 2, of Vol 2, completes the novel of the Collegians, and commences another, scarcely yet known in this uountry, called Village Belles, to which report gives the credit being highly nteresting.

A little girl being asked how long it took to build Rome, said "in a night." "How do you make that out?" Because mama told me it was *not built in a day*."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

The London Times of the 15th, in speaking of the speech of the Kings of the Belgians—"It is an extremely satisfactory document. The truth is, that Belgium is now reaping certain advantages from Dutch, or rather Grange obstinacy, and is scarcely liable to any inconvenience from the postponement of a definitive arrangement. Its Government, its Chambers, and its citizens, know well that they by the treaty of May last its independence cannot be attacked except by a general European war, which would spare no existing treaty, and consequently that the Dutch are the chief losers by the present provisional relations between the two countries.

The navigation of the Scheldt is now completely free, and the Belgians are placed on the same footing with respect to navigation of the Maese as the Prussians or other friendly foreign States. The belgians possess the whole of Lexemburg, with the exception of the fortress, and of course the whole of Limburg a part of the Grand Duchy. They thus have the territory of more than a quarter of a million of inhabitants, which is to be transferred to Holland by the treaty of separation. In addition to this, they are freed from the payment of 8,400,000 florins, as part of the joint debt which falls upon Belgium by the treaty of the 15th of November, 1831. Thus by delaying a settlement His Majesty suffers all the penalties without gaining any of the advantages of constumacy.

The Times of the 15th, contains under the head of Bayonne, Nov 8, advices that accounts had been received by express on the 7th from Bilboa, where, even by the rebels themselves, it was admitted that General Sarsfield with 10,000 men had commenced his march upon Vittoria direct, and upon Bilboa by Ordena and Balmateda.

American Stocks, at London, Nov 14. U S Bank, £22 2s 6d to £22 10. New York Fives, 1846, 105 1-2, div from Oct. Ohio Fives and Sixes, 114 1-2—Alabama Fives, 98 1-2. Lousianna State Loan, 103a 103 1-2. Baring's, 99.

In the year 1691 the sum of £66,600 was paid for bounty on the exportation of corn, and corn continued to be exported from this country till about the year 1794. In the year 1754 the quantity exported was 1,080,077 quarters, and the bounty paid £264,340. In 1769 a change occurred; the imports exceeded exports by 233,184 quarters, and we have continued importers ever since. In 1759 the population was nearly 2,000,000 souls.—*Liverpool Standard*.

The civil war in Spain assumes every day a sterner aspect, and the calculations of its ultimate issue are now a matter of greater uncertainty than ever.—That the balance has turned to the side of the insurgents is confessed upon all hands; their still increasing successes, though small and partial, yet progressive, contrast strongly with the means of repression prepared by the Queen's government, which appear to be feeble, inert, and in some degree, already paralysed by the greatness of the obstacles opposed to them. The intelligence from the Peninsular, contained in the Paris papers of Monday, does not in any respect alter the unfavorable aspect under which these affairs in the North were presented by their predecessors of some days preceding. As regards the Generals Sarsfield and Wall, upon whom every thing depends, nothing further is said in the Ministerial papers, but it is to be inferred, from the allusions to them in those of the liberal party, that their situation is very awkward, if not in some respects desperate.

The Curate Merino is in possession of all the country between Madrid and Boyonne—certainly the whole of the eastern road—whilst Sarsfield is supposed to be insulated at Burgos, of which place, also, his tenure is becoming more critical every day, in consequence of the spirit of disaffection which is daily upon the increase in the town and its neighborhood.—The supposition that it was waiting the time given to the Carlists at Victoria to surrender is weakened, when it is known that the grace had already expired by some days and that, if he were not himself besieged, he ought to have already commenced aggressive operations. The insurgents were using every effort to concentrate their forces upon Miranda, where the great stand was to be made against the Queen's troops. It is affirmed that Don Carlos has been proclaimed in the town of Ocagna, and even at Aranjuez. On the other hand, the Liberals are arming in several places. Morrillo, Captain-General of Gallicia, has re-established the ancient militia, known by the name *miliciæ honradæ*. It is under another name, the same thing as the Christinos Volunteers of Catalonia.

The other province of Spain, and particularly Arragon and Castile, where a movement was most expected, are perfectly quiet. Disturbances had taken place in Gallicia, but they were speedily repressed, and Morillo answers for the tranquility of that province. Reports were again renewed of the French Government have determined upon sending an army of 30,000 men to the assistance of the Queen; and it was added that the project, having been communicated to the Ministers of the other great Powers at Paris, and obtained their concurrence, with the exception of that of Russia. The reason assigned for this step is the danger to be apprehended to France from a prolonged civil war in Spain. The whole, however, is very apocryphal, and of the same stamp would seem to be rumors from Madrid of serious divisions in the Queen's Cabinet, even extending to threats of impeachment being thrown out by the liberal portion of it against their colleagues M M Zea, and Cruz. The capitol and the country south of it, by all accounts, remains tranquil.—*Morning Herald*.

Russia is suffering very severely from the failure of the harvest. In the Ukraine, corn has risen to fifteen times its ordinary price, and a great number of the population have perished. Every kind of corn is allowed by an Imperial ordinance, to be conveyed in foreign vessels from one Russian port to another free of duty, until the close of the next year.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 3d Nov says: 'We have received letters from Kœnigsberg announcing that the King of Prussia has not only complied with the petitions of 630 Poles to be allowed to embark with their families for North america, but has, fitted out two vessels at Dantzick, furnished with every necessary for their transport, and given to each from 30 to 60 thalers, having previously made them sign a declaration that they went entirely of their own free will.'

Gustavus, the ex-King of Sweden, has at last emerged from the obscurty into which he had fallen, and appeared again before the world, as the author of a phillippic against the liberty of the press, printed at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Captain Ross.—It is stated that a treasury order for £8000 was transmitted from the treasury to the Bank of England, to be paid to the credit of Captain Ross, for the discoveries that gallant officer has made in the northern regions, and for the hardships he has suffered.

One of the most curious items of intelligence certainly is an alleged threat of *Rothschild*, the banker, to Marshal *Soult*, that 'if the French army set a foot in Spain, *he* would not again set a foot on Change.'

There is an ominous tranquility at present prevailing in Ireland. By tranquility, we do not mean that the number of murders, or of attempts to commit murder, has diminished, or that there are fewer acts of outrage and lawless violence than usual. Far from it. The annals of crime are as voluminous now as at any former period, and midnight assassinations of Protestant land owners continue unabated.

But what we mean is that there is something like a portentous, if not unnatural calm in the political atmosphere of Ireland—in that land of storm, and hail, and hurricane. There can be no question that O'Connell is paying his devoirs to the 'base Whigs' on the one hand, and begging from poor peasants their hard won pence on the other, and until the last doit is extorted from his countrymen, and the last favour refused by the ministry, O'Connell will be as chirpless as a yellow-hammer at candlemas. Not a note will come from him, musical or otherwise, until he has shot every arrrow in his quiver in vain, and Lord Grey has peremptorily rejected his claims and pretensions.

The Kingston Herald notices a most extraordinary freak which occurred during the last storm on Lake Erie. A Channel was made through Long Point three hundred yards wide, and from eleven to fifteen feet deep. It was contemplated to cut a canal at this place, the expenses of which were estimated at £12,000. The York Courier confirms this extraordinary intelligence, stating that the storm made a breach through the point near the main land, converted the peninsular into an island, and actually made a canal of four hundred yards wide and eight or ten feet deep, almost at the very point where the proposed canal was to have come out; and rendered nothing eles now necessary in order to secure a safe channel for vessels and a good harbor on both sides, than the construction of a pier on the west side to prevent the channel from being filled up with sand.—*Montreal Gazettr.*

An Upper Canada paper says "It is understood that government have bargained to bring out a hundred thousand Parish paupers from the three kindgoms next season, to locate them on farms, give them deeds, take bonds and mortgages, and thus trammelled, Canada Company like, marshal them on to the elections. The prospect is really gloomy for the independent freeholders."

From St Ubes. Capt. Parsons, of ship Wm. and Henry, at this port, direct from St Ubes, reports that tranquility prevailed at that place, the people having returned on shore from the shipping, where they had fled for safety. Skirmishes between small parties were very frequent, but no fears entertained for the safety of the city as it was well guarded, both by soldiers and a ship and brig of war. Capt P. states that in the last skirmish before he left, 200 Englishmen were killed.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

Capt Mollien informs, that a severe battle was fought near St Ubes on the 31, in which the Pedroites were completely routed; some of the soldiers were entering the city in a state of nudity, and otherwise wretchedly off. Great praise is given to the sailors belonging to one of Don Pedro's frigates, who were in the action, but the soldiers were considered a dastardly set, frightened at the sight of a musket.—A steamboat had attempted to land some men near the Miguelites force, in order to attack them, but was prevented by the surf.

DOMESTIC.

The Traveller states that Tuesday's storm carried away the Swampscot beacon, erected at the expense of the Government. It was a single stone 24 feet in height, set into a solid rock several feet. The storm broke it off, as if it had been a reed. This is the second beacon at that place. The first was built of blocks of granite, in the form of a pyramid, at an expense of $1200. The first storm after its completion swept it away, as if it had been a pile of wood.—*Mercury.*

Greenfield, Dec 21.—There is a great complaint here about the high price of corn and hay. Hay is worth from 10 to $12, when it is sold at all; but it is hard to buy it at any price. Rye is sold at $1; corn 82 and oats at 45 cents. The feeders, even at the present prices, will realize not more than 50 or 60 cents a bushel for their grain. We heard of hay selling at Lincoln last week for $20 a ton. Butter has been high all along the river; some was purchased in Boston a week or two since, at 14 cents, brought to Brattleboro' and sold at 16.—*Mercury.*

The Editor of the Middletown, Conn Sentinel states that he has received a communication signed by two gentlemen residing in that vicinity, who profess to have seen an angel, and received a communication direct from heaven. The information disclosed is, that there is shortly to be a *great famine*, and between this and the year 1847 'the earth will open, fire flame out, and the whole pass away with a great noise.

Hon Samuel Hinckley has resigned his office of Judge of Probate for Hampshire county. Judge Hinckley was appointed register of Probate for the old county of Hampshire appointed Judge of Probate for this county, and has efficiently discharged the duties until the present time.

From the report of deaths in New York, it appears that the scarlet fever is prevailing to a considerable extent, though its number of victims during the last week was little more than half as many as were carried off by consumption. There were seven deaths by small pox.

Escape of a Murderer.—The escape of Waldens, under sentence of death, from Saratoga jail, was effected under the following circumstances: After getting off his irons, on Thursday; he asked the keeper, who brought to him his evening meal, to explain to him a passage of Scripture. The keeper took the Bible, read the passage, with which the prisoner seemed much affected. As the keeper was in this way thrown off his guard, and was about to retire, the prisoner knocked him down with his chain jumped upon and stunned him, and then took the keys, locked in the keeper and made his escape.—*N Y Com. Adv.*

A Philadelphia correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—'Letters from the most eminent bankers in Europe are now in this city, stating that measures are about to be taken to withdraw a great proportion of the foreign capital now invested in American securities. Nor can they be blamed. The unmeasured abuse and ribaldry that have been heaped upon them for placing confidence in the solidity of the institutions of the country emanating from the Official Organ of the Government, could not fail to produce deep disgust and resentment, and lead to this result.'

Bicknell's Detector of 23d inst. states that the best business paper is readily offered in Philadelphia at a discount of two per cent. a month.

We understand that there was on Wednesday a meeting of the Presidents of most of the Banks. We learned that it was agreed to present to their respective boards of directors a memorial to Congress, that the deposites be restored to the U S Bank.—*Phil U S Gaz.*

The United States' companies, under the command of Major Heilman, left Savannah on the 6th inst in the steam-packet George Washington for Augusta.

The Mobile Commercial Register has the following remarks in relation to this movement on Alabama, from which it seems that there is no doubt in that quarter as to its object. But there is some mystery in the business, which will probably soon excite the curiosity of Congress:—

Important Military Movement.—We have just learned from an authentic source, that orders have been issued from Head Quarters for the immediate marching of Ten Companies of United States Artillery, completely equipped for the field, to Fort Mitchell, in this State. This detachment, added to the troops already stationed at that post, will constitute an effective force of 14 companies; and it is probable that a general officer will be designated to the command.

The object of this movement cannot be misunderstood. We have never abandoned the hope, that a collision between the Federal and State authorities may be avoided; but we are not of the number who regarded the question as by any means disposed of.—The General Government will make every effort to complete the Indian Reservations by the 15th January, and if that is found impracticable, to designate the districts in which they are to be located; but should they fail in these objects, there can remain no more doubt that the settlers will be removed, than there is of the ability of the Government to effect it should matters come to this extremity, which may heaven in mercy avert, what a fearful responsibility must rest upon those who have been instrumental in bringing it on. How utterly misjudged, ill-timed, and inappropriate are the sneers and taunts of the nullifiers, that 'the President has backed out'—that 'he has succumbed to Governor Gayle,' and that he will not dare to execute laws and treaties, and maintain inviolate the plighted faith of the nation.

The Rev Philip Lindsley, D. D. has been elected President of the University of Pennsylvania, in the place of Dr De Laney, resigned.

Timber and live Oak.—The Navy Commissioners inform us that the frames of live oak have been delivered at the Navy Yards, as follows:—

For two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop of war, at Charlestown Mass.

For one frigate, at Brooklyn, N Y.

For two frigates and one sloop of war, at Philadelphia.

For one frigate and one sloop of war, at Washington.

For two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war, at Gosport, Va.

Contracts for the frame of a frigate and sloop of war, at Portsmouth, have been made, but a small part only has been delivered; and upon a contract for the frame of a ship of the line, at Brooklyn, N Y none has been delivered.

Total quantity of live oak received, cubic feet,	366,435
There is also on hand, at the different navy yards, belonging to this appropriation, of white oak plank, board measure,	206,887
White oak timber, cubic feet,	198,652
Yellow pine timber, for plank cubic feet,	188,201
Yellow pine, mast and spar timber, do	44,560
White oak knees, in number,	5,500

There have also been built, from this appropriation, at the different navy yards, for the preservation of timber, *five substantial timber sheds.*

Of the dry docks authorized under this appropriation, that which was constructed at Charlestown, Mass was so far completed on the 24th June last, as to receive the frigate Constitution for repairs. It is now completed. The total cost, including the engine and pump house, which will be available for other useful purposes, and all other incidental expenses, has been $677,089,78 1-3.

That which was constructed at the navy yard, at Glosport, was so far completed on the 17th of June last, as to admit the ship of the line Delaware, and subsequently the North Carolina.

The only subjects yet unfinished are the floating gate, necessarily delayed to admit the above mentioned ships, and to deapen the entrance a little from the channel to the gate. The expenditures to the 31st of October were $943,676,72, and the engineer estimates that it will require $7000 to complete it. This as at Charlestown, includes the engine and pump house, and all other incidental expenses. It is expected it will be finally completed in the course of the present year. From the test given by the actual occupation of both docks, the Board feel confirmed in the opinion that they are constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, and will prove highly useful to the nation, and permanant testimonials of the ability and attention of Col Baldwin, the superintending engineer.

Abont $150,000 have been expended for the purchase and reception of timber, and for the preservation and cultivation of live oak timber.

Norfolk, Dec 16. *The Gale.* A heavy North Easter set in on Friday night, and on Saturday morning about sunrise, a driving rain commenced, which continued without intermission during the day and until 9 at night, blowing a severe gale During the night, and until near daylight yesterday morning, it blew with intense violence, uprooting trees and prostrating many enclosures. Most of the wharves were overflowed, but owing to timely precautions, we believe very little damage has been sustained. We regret that much injury has been done to the new pavement over the Granby street causeway.

A resolution is before the Legislature of N Carolina which it is said will pass, proposing to instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure a re-charter of the Bank of the United States.

Specie.—The schr Thaddeus, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst from Tampico, 266,306 dollars in specie, consigned to several individuals. A much larger sum, we understand, is expected to reach this country by the Conducta, which was to leave Mexico for Vera Cruz about the 20th ult.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Henry Andrews to Martha White—William Thompson to Hannah B. Gray formerly of Gardiner Me,—Wm Allison to Sarah M. Garrett—Stephen W. Graffam to Tabitha Frost—Joseph Stickney to Sophia Young.—Wm Spencer to Hannah Ingalls.

In West Dedham, Dr Phineas M. Crane, of Canton, to Susan H. Dwight.

DEATHS.

In this city, of lung fever, Rev Ebenezer Ireson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34.

In Dorchester, Ebenezer Tolman, 88—Mrs Jane Cook, 86.

In Watertown, John Sanger, formerly of Boston aged 42.

In Braintree, Sarah C. wife of Barnabas F. Arnold. 23.

In Abington, drowned, on Wednesday, John S. youngest son of Dr John S. Champney, 10, and Samuel Wade, 18.

In Wiscasset, Silas Chick, 47.

Education of Boys.

SCHOOL IN HANCOCK STREET.

THE Subscriber has removed from the School Rooms under Jefferson Hall, Green street, to those hitherto occupied by Mrs A. P. Curtis, No 36, Hancock street, where he will continue to prepare Boys for College, or for Mercantile, Manufacturing, or Mechanical pursuits. Of course he will instruct in the Latin, Greek and French Languages; Book-keeping; and the different branches of Mathematics; Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. His plan will embrace also Natural and Moral Philosophy, English Composition, Reading, Spelling and Geography.

The subjects of study, the selection of Books, and the exercises at School will be such as in his opinion are best fitted to enlighten and strengthen the minds of his pupils, and thus to prepare them for the business and duties of life—for happiness. In all the exercises of his scholars, it will be his aim to make each step in their advancement a preparation for that which is to follow; in short his method of instruction, so far as the nature of subjects, of procurabla books, and his own ability permit, will be inductive.

The correctness of these principles and his ability to carry them into effect, must of course be judged of by their fruits—by the influence he exerts upon the minds and characters of those committed to his care.

Parents and others interested in the education of Boys, are invited to call whenever it may suit their convenience, and see his principles exemplified in the ordinary exercises of his pupils.

Tuition—For Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic and Geography. $15 a quarter—for the Languages and higher Branches, $20 a quarter.

References,
Mr Solomon P. Miles, Rev Samuel Barrett,
Mr Ebenezer Bailey, P. O. Thacher, Esq.
Mr Thomas Sherwin, C. G. Loring, Esq.
C. P Sumner, Esq.

The Term commenced on MONDAY, Dec 2d. Applications may be made at No 36, Hancock street, the residence of HENRY W. CARTER.
dec 28

Chess Boards, Chess Men and DOMINOES.

A SUPPLY of Chess Men, Chess Boards and Ivory Dominoes, just received and for sale at EDMUND WILLARD'S Fancy Store, 107 Washington st, 2 doors south of Williams's court. dec 28

Carved and Plain Shell Combs

NEATLY repaired at EDMUND WILLARD'S Comb and Fancy Goods Store, 107, Washington st, 2 doors south of Williams's court.
☞ Cash paid for Old Shell. dec 23

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order, with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

Also—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon dec 21

Winter Clothing at cost!!

WILLIAM H. MILTON, Nos 4 and 6, Old Faneuil Hall, will sell his remaining Stock of Clothing at cost, consisting of every article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Petershams, Lyon Skins, Camblets, &c, &c. which will be made to order, cheap. dec 28

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has just finished a very handsome assortment of Jewelry, in all its several varieties, among which are some splendid Ear Rings of Gold, Stone, Cameo, Coral, Agate, Cornelian, Onyx, Jasper, &c &c. Also, some plain mounted Diamond Rings, varying in price from 18 to 30 dollars.

This Jewelry being of his own manufacture, and having a small rent to pay, can be afforded lower than it can be obtained at any other store in Boston.

The repairing of Jewelry particularly attended to, and all jobs which have been refused at the stores taken in and adjusted.

The subscriber desires to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the large and liberal encouragement he has received the last year, and hopes to merit a continuance.

N. B. J. G. L. LIBBY, Harvard place, (opposite Old South, 2d door on the right. dec 28

TREMONT THEATRE.

☞ The Last Night but Three of the Re-Engagement of MR AND MRS WOOD.

ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30th, 1833.
Will be performed, the celebrated Opera, of
MASANIELLO;
OR,......THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

Masaniello	Mr Wood.
Prince Alphonso	Mr Walton.
Elvira,	Mrs Wood.
Fenella	Miss Fisher.

To conclude with the new Melo Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.

Miles Bertram	Mr Forbes.
Marmaduke Magog	Mr Finn.
Capt Grampus	Mr Walton.
Alice	Mrs Blake.

Doors open at half past 5; performance to commence at 6 o'clock.

South Boston Brewery.

THE *BOSTON BEER COMPANY* beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture at their Brewery, *Pale Ale, Strong and Table Beer.* Orders left at their Brewery, or their Store, No 6, Lindal street, will be punctually attended to.
SAMUEL ROBERTSON,
dec 28 3m Brewer and Superintendent.

The Real English

WASH-LEATHEE SOCKS, a sure cure for chilblains—for sale at No 4 Congress street.
T. H. FOSTER, Successor to J. G. SHUTE.

Prime Family Butter.

3000 LBS. for sale by GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos 51 and 53, Broad-street.
dec 21 tf

Exercises in Algebra,

FOR SCHOOLS; with a Key, for the use of the Teacher. By Francis J. Grund.

The problems in Algebra are selected in particular reference to what is required for admission into American colleges. They are arranged in such a manner that very little aid is required from the instructer; the most difficult steps being explained in the book. There is certainly no treatise on Algebra, in any language extant, which contains sufficient problems or exercises for the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit himself for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can become accustomed to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes. Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers. dec 28

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs,

BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Marlborough Hotel.

BOSTON. MASS,

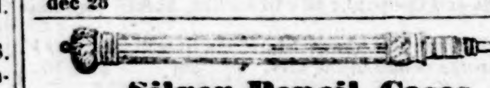
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has let his house, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H. to Mr Levi Shaw, and has taken the Marlboreugh Hotel in Boston, Ms, formerly kept by Mr James Barker. The house will be thoroughly cleaned, newly furnished in all the apartments which are necessary, and will be put in good order for the reception of company. Gentlemen with their wives and families can be accommodated.
dec 28 6w SAMUEL WYATT.

BOOKS.

LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street have received,
Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, for December.
Collections Typographical, Historical and Biographical, relating principally to New Hampshire.
Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.
Diary of an Ennuyee.
Grund's Exercises in Arihmetic.
Hall's Help to Zion's Travellers.
Life and Genius of Dr Johnson.
Lady's Book for December.
Merimack Collection of Instrumental and Martial Musick.
Maternal Solicitude.
Peter Simple, Vol 2nd.
Ripley's Examination of Stuart on Baptism.
Waldemar, a tale of the Thirty Years War.
MORE ANNUALS.
Heath's Picturesque Annual.
Landscape Albam.
Literary Souvenir.
Friend's Annual.
New Year's Gift.
Youth's Sketch Book. A New Year's Gift. dec 28

French Cartons.

ONE case of French Cartons, of good quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street.
dec 28



Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

Sacred Melodies.

THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC, THIRTEENTH EDITION, just published and kept constantly for sale by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, 131, Washington street, (Successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.)

Alse, just published, *SACRED MELODIES*, designed for the Parlor, with an accompaniment for the Piano, by L. Mason and G. J. Webb. 2w nov 23

Boas! Boas! Boas!

JUST received an invoice of Russia squirrel tail *BOAS*, from Russia via N York, some of which are very splendid, by C. I. HORSMAN, No 9, Court str't.
oct 26 2mis

Sweet Potatoes.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 barrels Sweet Potatoes, in prime order, at Cellar, No 1 Faneuil Market. 12t dec 7

Satin Beaver Hat Manufactory.

HIBBARD & MACNAIR, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced manufacturing this beautiful article in the Chambers over HALL & Co's, 10, Washington street.—They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
☞ All Orders punctually attended to. 3m dec 7

Bakers' Butter.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 kegs Bakers' Butter, at Cellar No 1, Faneuil Market.
dec 7 12t

Broadcloths and Merinos, Cheap

IN the stock now selling off by order of Assignees, at Store No 397 Washington street, is a large variety of Broadcloths, and 6-4 French and English Merinos, which must be sold immediately. —ALSO—

A large assortment of Silks, Hosiery, and every other variety of Staple and Fancy Goods. Persons wishing to purchase Goods uncommonly cheap, will do well to call during the ensuing week. dec 14

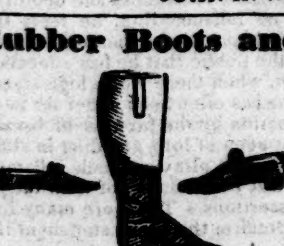
India Rubber Hats

SUITABLE for Firemen, Stage Drivers and Seamen, (warranted water proof) manufactured and for sale by SAMUEL BIRD, No 83 Commercial street—opposite head of Commercial wharf. dec 14

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

TWO or three first rate Journeymen Tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. Application to be made at Store in Sea street, near the Free Bridge or at No 54, Ann street.
dec 14 JOHN H. WESTROPP.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes.



JOHN H. ROGERS,
No 50, Court street, opposite the New England Museum,

HAS just received a large lot of the above articles. Firemen and seafaring men are particularly requested to call. Also, those in want, are desired to call and examine as good an assortment as any one can wish to see. Water Proof Boots, lined Rubbers and Calf Boots, for sale, as above, very cheap. Moccasins, an excellent article for ladies wear the coming season. A new article of Blacking, said to be the best yet offered.
nov 2 2mis

Cast Iron Fire Frames.

CURTIS & LEAVENS, 62 Broad street, have now on hand, and are constantly receiving from the Factory, Cast Iron Fire Frames, of all sizes, which they offer for sale at the manufacturers' prices. A liberal discount made to dealers. dec 21

Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Fur STORE.

H. BAILEY—NO 15, COURT-STREET,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of Fur Robes, Fur Capes, and Boas, which he invites the Ladies to call and examine for themselves. Also a splendid assortment of Fur Caps of all kinds, and Fur Collars, for gentlemen's use.

There will be found at the above mentioned establishment, a good assortment of Gloves and Hats of the latest fashions, which H. B. trusts all that call will be suited in price and quality 3mis oct 19

selling off Cheap.

THE Subscribers offer their whole Stock of Cut *DRY GOODS*, at reduced prices, until the 22d of the ensuing January, at Store No 416, Washington street.

Wholesale purchasers will find an extensive assortment of *PIECE GOODS* in chambers over said Store, which they offer for cash or credit.
SAMUEL F. MORSE & CO.

To be Let—9 Chambers, over the Store now occupied by them, for Piece Goods. 1m dec 7

Silk Goods for Cash.

THE subscribers are offering their remaining stock of *Cut Silks*, at wholesale or retail, at the following low prices, for cash—to wit:

Col'd Gro de Naps—best fall colors,	at 50 cents	pr yd	
Do do double chain	do	62 1-2	do
Do Poult de Soie	do	75	do
Do do extra quality	do	87 1-2	do
Blk and blue blk, Gro de Naps and Taffetta's		42	do
Col'd Sarsnets, American dye fall colors		50	do
Blk Poult de Soie and Gro de Swiss,		75	do
Do do		62 1-2	do

A very superior quality of blue blk Poult de Soie 87 1-2

☞ Buyers who wish to have a first choice in quality or color, *must call early.* S. WALES & CO,
dec 21 is5t 205 Washington st (near Old South.)

Tobacco.

58 HHDS and 200 bales Kentucky Tobacco, 100 ceroons Cuba, 50 do St Domingo and 28 bales Porto Rico Tobacco, for sale by JOHN CLARK, Jr, 13, Long wharf. is6t nov 16

Optical Instruments.

D. B. WIDDIFIELD, No 139, Washington, 2d door from School street, offers for sale the following articles in his line of business, viz. Celestial and Terrestrial Telescopes pocket do; Day or Night Glasses; simple and compound Microscopes; single, double and triple Megaliscopes; Linen Provers; concave, convex, cylindrical and multiplying Mirrors; Lenses; Prisms; Multiplying Glasses; Optic Glasses, and Prints for do; Barometers; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Opera Glasses; Magic Lanterns, with diagrams for illustrating astronomy, botany, entomology, conchology, national costume, &c. &c.; Spectacles, in gold, silver, shell, blue and polished steel frames, in the greatest variety of patterns with glasses and pebbles adapted to every eye within the reach of optical assistance.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the reparing of all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Also may be found at the same store, a great variety of Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Watch Trimmings, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, repaired and warranted by CURRIER & TROTT.
n 30 3 m

Medical Works.

E. N. STRATTON & CO, 111 Washington street, offer for sale the following Medical Works which will be sold at reduced prices, viz—Bichart's Pathology; Philips on Chronic Diseases; Syme's Surgery; Brousai's Physiology; Valpeau's Midwifery; Horne's Pathological Anatomy; Tavernier's Operative Surgery; Bayle and Hollard's Manual of General Anatomy; Eberle's Therapeutics; Dewees' Practice of Physic; Saisy on the Ear; Bell on the Teeth; American Dispensatory; Beach's American Practice; Dewees' on Children; Rush on the Mind; Togno and Durand's Manual of Materia Medica; Burns' on the Head and Neck; Bell on the Bones; Paris' Pharmacologia; Gregory's Practice; Wistar's Anatomy; Parsons' Anatomical Preparations; Abercrombie on the Brain; Gibson's Surgery; United States Pharmacopea; Dewee's on Females; Arnot's Elements of Physic; Mitchell's Chemistry; Chemistry of the Arts; Hutin's Physiology; Johnson on the Liver; Teale on Neuralgic; Brera on Worms; United States Dispensatory-Wood and Bache; Tate on Histeria. Also, Cerebro Spinal Axis, well mounted and varnished, suitable for lecturing. 1m dec 7

Attention—Debtors & Creditors.

WM. H. MILTON wishes all persons holding demands against him to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make payment, as he is desirous of closing his accounts with delinquents dec 21

Box Raisins, Brimstone, &c.

400 BOXES prime Bloom RAISINS,
400 do Muscatel do
200 do Bunch do
75 boxes Brimstone, Malta refined,
25 kegs Butter,
50 qr casks Sweet Malaga Wine, } entitled to
49 Indian bbls do } debenture,
5 cases, 1000 pots Naples Shaving Soap, 1st quality—for sale by JOHN M. MARSTON,
dec 21 2p No 5 1-2, India street.

Splendid Chalis.

LEMIST & WARDEN. have just received a few Dresses of Printed Chalis, the most beautiful article ever brought to this city. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them, as well as a great variety of other new and rich Goods, which they are now opening at 224 Washington street, corner of Summer street.
dec 21 3t

Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plated and BRITANNIA WARE.

BENJAMIN C. FROBISHER would inform the public that he will sell his whole stock, consisting of Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plate, Plated and Britannia Ware, and various other articles, at very reduced prices.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at No 87 Washington treet. 3t dec 21

Bridgport Coal.

NOW landing from the brig Mary and Susan, 75 chaldrons prime Bridgport Lugan Coal. NEVERS & FRENCH, No 65, Purchase street. nov 30

Pencil Cases.

100 DOZEN Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases—for sale at the manufacturers prices. by EDMUND WILLARD, 107 Washington street, 2d door south of Williams's Court. dec 21

Gimblets.

100 GROSS Spike and Nail GIMBLETS, a warranted article, just received and for sale by MURDOCK & OAKES, 48 and 49 Commercial street.
dec 7

New-England Magazine.

JUST published by J. T. BUCKINGHAM, No. XXX. of the New England Magazine, for December, 1833.

Original Papers. Art.—1. The Closing Year. 2. La Mogiganga. 3. The Character of Hamlet. 4. My Books, No X. 5. Translations of Dante. 6. Sculpture. 7. Scenes Abroad. 8. Autobiography of Matthew Carey. Letter II. 9. The Prospects of Poetry and Science 10. The Pleasures of Vice.

11. Politics and Statistics. 12. Obituary Notices

☞ Subscriptions received by all the Booksellers, and by the publisher at his office in Congress street. dec 7

Dry Goods at Retail.

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his present Stock of *DRY GOODS*, offers the following articles at reduced prices, viz:

Broadcloths,	Worsted Hose
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Satinetts	Linens,
6-4 French Merinos,	Col'd Cambrics,
6-4 English "	White "
3-3 " "	Copperplate
English Calicoes,	Patches,
American "	Plaid Table Covers,
Red Flannels,	Bro Lin " "
White "	Flag Silk Hdkfs,
Green "	Blk " "
Camblets	Col'd Gro de Nap Silk,
Plaids,	Blk " " "
Ticking,	English Thread,
Cotton Flannel,	Spool Cotton,
Tickings,	Bleached Sheeting,
Green Barage,	Brown "
White Serge	Bleached Shirting,
Blankets,	Brown "

CHARLES ADAMS,
nov 23 tf No 115, Hanover street.

NEW FASHIONS

KIMBALL, 12, Washington street, is in constant receipt of all new styles of *STOCKS*, which are made from English and French patterns, sent out expressly for him.—Winter fashions expected soon. On hand, an assortment of Velvet and Plaited Bombazine Stocks, very warm and serviceable articles. oct 26

Coal and Wood Wharf.

JARVIS LOTHROP, at Baxter's Wharf, No 92, Front street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is the Agent for selling Peach Mountain and Kantner Coal, his prices for cash, or when ordered, on delivery, are as follows: Peach Mountain and Kautner, unbroken, $7; Peach Mountain and Kantner, broken, screened and delivered, $7 50. He offers the above Coal with confidence, believing it to be superior to any other in the market.

Also, Broad Mountain and Diamond Coal. Wood Lumber, &c, 5t nov 23

Earrings.

A VERY handsome assortment just finished, at LIBBY'S, Harvard place, opposite Old South, 2d door on the right. dec 14

Patent Pumps and Lead Pipe.

CURTIS & LEAVENS, have on hand and offer for sale at 62 Broad street, a complete assortment of Patent Pumps.

Also, can furnish the first quality of Lead Pipe, of any dimensions, to order at manufacturers' prices. dec 21

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 34, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

Hard Ware—THOMAS S. WELD,

No 60, Kilby Street.

HAS received by the ships Trenton, Propontis, and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a complete assortment of Hard Ware—for the Fall trade, which is offered for sale on favorable terms.

Also, a prime assortment of Rodgers's Cutlery.
oct 19

Furs and Flaxseed.

CASH paid for FURS and FLAXSEED, by B. HOMES, at Store No 100 Milk street.

For Sale at said Store—Fitch and Russia Gray Robes, from $30 to $85 each; Buffalo Robes, per bale or single Skin; South Sea and Newfoundland Hair Seal Skins; box and cask Raisins; Dry Grindstones, of all sizes.
Boston, Nov 9, 1833. 9w

Stoves and Grates.

JOHN PETERS, No 60, Cornhill, has for sale a good assortment of Coal Stoves and Grates, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also—Fenders, Coal Hods, Pokers and Sifters.
sept 28 3m

Winter Articles.

THE most extensive assortment of high price and common Undershirts and Drawers made of Flannel, Worsted, Merino, Angola and Deerskin, to be found in this city. Also fine Yarn and Merino half hose, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. sept 28

S. J. H. Smith's

FANCY Morocco Work Manufactory, No 2, Milk street, opposite the Old South, where may constantly be found a great variety of Pocket Books and Wallets with steel clasps and springs—Card cases; ladies' Work Boxes and Indispensables; Surgeons' Cases; Portfolios; Bank Books; Travelling and dressing Cases; military belts; miniature cases, jewelry trays and boxes; pattern cards for factories, spectacle cases, and every thing that can be thought of in the Morocco line.

All Jobs personally attended to, and all kinds of Morocco work neatly repaired. 3mis oct 5

Flute.

J. L. DOWNE, Professor and Teacher of the German Flute, respectfully informs his friends and pupils, that his residence is 15, Pinckney street,
nov 9

Scenes of American Wealth and Industry, in Produce, Manufactures, Trade, The Fisheries, &c. &c.

FOR the Instruction and Amusement of Youth, Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO.
dec 7 3w

Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

GEORGE E. BARTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CLOTHING Warehouse, 51 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square, begs to inform the public that since his commencement in the above house, he has selected an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Camlets, Petershams, and all other goods suitable to his business and the season, of which choice articles of German, French, British, and American manufacture, he will warrant to make garments of the first style of fashion, workmanship and durability, for cash, at prices far below the extravagant prices generally aimed at.

G. E. B. solicits an inspection of his stock, by the public, who may thereby be satisfied of the authenticity of the above advertisement.

A good assortment of well made Garments constantly on hand, viz; Surtouts, Dress Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pantaloons and Vests. GEORGE E. BARTON,
oct 26 3m 51 Brattle street.

Yarn Half Hose.

FINE American Woollen HALF HOSE, for sale by the dozen or single pair, at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. oct 12

Boiler Iron.

20 PLATES	50 by 26	} 1-4 inch thick.		
20 do	49 " 26			
20 do	49 " 26	} No 6, or 3-16 in. thick.		
21 do	50 " 26			

The above is a superior article, made of the best of scrap iron handsomely rolled, and perfectly even. For sale in large or small quanties at 62, Broad street, by CURTIS & LEAVENS. nov 30

At Retail!

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of every quality, and color, by the yard or pattern, at the lowest cash prices, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO, No 3, Congress square.

Also, just received—a fresh lot of India Rubber Cloth Caps, Pants, Cloaks and Wrappers, from the Boston and Lynn Manufacturing Company.

P. S. Constantly on hand, India Ruber Cloth, by the piece or yard. tJan1 nov 16

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership formerly existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 8th inst, by mutual consent. ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN.
Boston, Oct 9, 1833. EPHRAIM W. BULL.

The business will be continued as usual by EPHRAIM W. BULL, at No 54, Cornhill, (late Market street.) Gold Leaf and Bronze, all shades; Silver Leaf and Bronze and Copper do do. warranted of superior quality, for sale as above, wholesale and retail. tf oct 26

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

A LARGE stock of Dry Goods, from $20,000 to $30,000, selling off cheap for cash.

By order of Assignees, the stock of Store No 397 Washington street, directly opposite Hayward place, formerly occupied by Wales & Russell, will be sold at wholesale or retail at a reduction from former prices, viz:

French, English, and American Broadcloths, of all colors, from,	$1 50	to	$7 00 pr yd,
English and American Cassimeres,		at	1 00
Superfine English do,			2 00
Best quality 6-4 Real Thibet Cloths,			2 00
6-4 French Merino Cloths,			1 50
Super do,			1 75
6-4 English Merinos, all colors,			75
6-4 Super do, " "			1 00
3-4 English Merinos, " "			25
3-4 Super do " "			37 1-2
Black and Col'd Gro de Naps,			42
Super do,			50
Black and Col'd Poult de Soie,			75
4 " " Watered do,			75
Superfine Brown and Claret Cloak Satins,			1 25
Cords and Tassels, for ladies' cloaks, all cols,			1 00
-4 French Prints, mode colors,			42
American and English Prints, from	12 1-2	to	50
Mixt Lambs' Wool Half Hose,			12 1-2 pr
Super do, from	25	to	50
Black and Col'd Merino Ribb'd Hose,			25
Super Mohair do,	2s	to	75
Ladies Black and White Silk Hose,			75
Super do, from	1 00	to	1 50

Also, a great variety of other articles, cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the city, consisting of Merino and Thibet Shawls; Hernani and Crape do, Fancy Hdkfs; Gloves of all descriptions; Flag, Bandanna, and Pongee Hdkfs; White and Col'd Flannels; Black and Col'd Velvets: Silk and Marseilles Vestings: Camlet Plaids: Jacconett and Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawns: 4-4 and 6-4 White Cambrics: Col'd Cambrics: Sheetings, Shirtings, and all other articles usually found in Dry Goods Stores,
6t dec 14

Ephraim Wood,

Tailor and Draper, 354 Washington street, two doors south of Hayward Place,

HAS received a new supply of Superfine English, French and American *BROADCLOTHS* and *CASSIMERES*—blue-black, green, Russell brown, and various other colors; blue and brown *CAMBLETS*; Petershams; Vestings, and a variety of other articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Ready Made *CLOTHING*, on reasonable terms. 3m oct 5

Boston Coffee House,

CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON,
(FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

*** Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.
ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 4

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purpose of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.
New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.
Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M. D.
Portland, Me Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article, I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c.
A. REA.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen, I have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; such as Apthæ, attendant on Scarlatina and Cholera Infantum, Ptyalism, (mercurial sore mouth,) &c. and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, (tic doloreaux) arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.
I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON.
Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen: Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion, that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.
With respect, A. A. HAYES.
Roxbury Larboratory, Feb. 8, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston, (late professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe that its application to the ulcerated and otherwise diseased surfaces of the mouth and throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory. Respectfully yours,
J. V. C. SMITH.
March 20, 1832.

☞ Recommendations from Drs. Shurtleff, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper of each bottle.

*** There are perhaps twenty imitations of this Tooth Wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connexion with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, inventors and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.
nov 24 e3wly.

Jaundice, Indigestion and Liver COMPLAINT

A NEFFECTUAL REMEDY. JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dyspepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.
Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.
New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.
nov 10 1y

SAMUEL BIRD.

DRAPER and TAILOR,
NO. 83, COMMERCIAL STREET,
BOSTON.
aug 24 eply

Fashionable Ready Made CLOTHING.

THE largest assortment and variety may be found at No 3, Congress square, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO. oct 26

FURS!---FURS!!

AMBROSE MORRELL, & A. MILLET, JR.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have *removed their Fur Manufactory*, from No 2, Union street, to *No 19, Washington street*, (near Market str't or Cornhill.) and they offer for sale at their Manufactory, in Lexington, or at No 19, Washington street, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' splendid Sea, Land, and Rock Otter, Fur Seal, Nutra, Muskrat, (old and new style) Leather, Hair Seal, and Cloth *CAPS*; Fur Gloves, Collars, Trimmings and Over Shoes; Ladies' Fur Vandykes, Boas, Muffs, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold for cash or credit, as cheap as by any other manufacturer in this city or New York.

☞ All kinds of Furs Dressed, Colored and Manufactured at short notice. Highest price paid for all kinds of Undressed Fur Skins.

ABRAHAM MILLET, Jr, informs his friends and the public, that he has, in addition to the above articles, for sale at the same store, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' high and low priced Fashionable *FUR HATS*, at wholesale or retail. He respectfully requests his friends and the public to call on him before purchasing.

WANTED in the above Store, an intelligent BOY, whose parents reside in the city. 8m nov 16

RHEUMATISM.

[From the Montreal Herald.]

FROM ANACREON.

Nature to foaming steeds hath given,
The spurring heel to wear;
To lowing bulls the tossing horn,
The lion—teeth to tear.

To scaly fish the clear deep sea,
To birds the azure sky,
To timorous hares their silky feet
From danger swift to fly.

Wisdom to man, that all her works
Him head supreme might call;
Beauty to woman, nature's gift,
And greatest of them all.

For beauty, loveliness and grace,
O'er all usurp their sway;
The great, the strong, the mighty man,
Before them faint away.

The spear is broke, the shield falls down,
Each selfish passion dies,
Before the dearest of all arms—
A lovely woman's eyes.

HELEOPHILUS.

THE PRESS. The celebrated Andrew Marvell, gives the following description of the powers of the Press:—"The Press, invented much about the same time with the Reformation, hath done more mischief to the discipline of our Church than all the doctrines can make amends for. 'Twas a happy time when all learning was in manuscript, and some little officer did keep the keys of the library! Now, since Printing came into the world, such is the mischief, that a man cannot write a book, but presently he is answered!—There have been ways found out, to find not only the people, but even the grounds and fields where they assembled; but no art yet could prevent these seditious meetings of letters! Two or three brawny fellows in a corner, with more ink and elbow grease, do more harm than a hundred systematic divines. Their ugly printing letters; that look like so many rotten teeth, how often have they been pulled out by the public tooth drawer! And yet these rascally operators of the Press have got a trick to fasten them again in a few minutes, that they grow as firm a set, and as biting and talkative as ever! O Printing! How hast thou 'disturbed the peace!' Lead, when moulded into bullets, is not so mortal as when formed into letters! There was a mistake, sure, in the story of Cadmus; and the serpent's teeth which he sowed, were nothing else but the letters which he invented."

STEAM CARRIAGES. Sir Charles Dance's steam carriages performed four journeys to and from Greenwich on Monday, starting from the office in Wellington street at eleven, a quarter to one, half past two, and four o'clock. It accomplished the distance each time in from three to five minutes over the half hour. When we consider the heaviness of the road, in consequence of the late heavy rains, and that the engine is somewhat worn being the same that plied some time ago between Cheltenham and Gloucester, we may safely maintain that the capability of travelling on common roads, by means of steam, is fully established; and it is confidently anticipated that considerably greater speed than the present, which averages ten miles an hour, will be attained when the new engines and carriages in preparation shall be started. Till that time the present machine is, we believe, destined to make the journey four times every day. The place of starting is well chosen in every respect and the powers of the engine are exhibited in beautiful perfection along the level of Wellington street and Waterloo-bridge. It descends the hill on the Surrey side at the rate of sixteen miles and hour, and stops at the station house to take in water. It then performs the rest of the journey without interruption, and in a manner at once easy, pleasant, and perfectly free from any sort of danger, the engine being detached from the carriage, and the boiler being so constructed of separate tubes, that the bursting of any of them would be unattended with injury, even to the conductor. They are capable of bearing a pressure of 1,500 lb. to the square inch. The facility with which the machine is stopped or turned, is truly admirable: the speed may also be relaxed in a greater or less degree on any emergency and at a moment's notice. This was cleverly evinced in one of the trips on Monday, when the road was blocked up by a herd of oxen; and on another occasion when one of the Greenwich coachmen foolishly attempted to drive athwart it. On returning it ascends the hill on the Surrey side of the bridge in gallant style, at the rate of six miles an hour. However familiarised we may have become with the theory of land travelling by steam, the practical exhibition of it must be quite a novel excitement; and we cannot but be impressed with feelings of admiration and pride in contemplating this splendid triumph of science. Mr Wheatley, one of the Greenwich coach proprietors, travelled up and down in the second journey, and will, in all probability, take the lead among his contemporaries in starting by steam.—*English paper.*

UNPRECEDENTED FEAT OF MANUAL LABOR.—At the dinner, after the Ploughing Match which took place at Birch, in this county, last Easter Monday, the subject of manual labor was introduced.—Several extraordinary performances were mentioned in the several departments of ploughing, reaping, mowing, &c., when Mr John Hutley, of Rivenhall, betted Mr Lungley, of Kelvedon, two sovereigns, that he could produce a laborer in his employ who could fill forty carts or tumbrels of fair rotten muck in twelve hours; each cart to contain forty imperial bushels, heaped after the manner of coal; to clear the bottom of the muck heap, and to perform the same in a workmanlike manner. Tuesday, the 24th ult. was appointed to decide the wager.—Two umpires were appointed, when John Pease, o Crossing, began to perform his herculean task; and to the astonishment of those present, he filled his forty carts, or 1600 bushels, in the short time of seven hours and twenty-five minutes, without much apparent fatigue. The first fourteen loads he filled in two hours and two minutes; he took refreshments three times, resting about ten minutes on each occasion—so that he actually filled the forty loads within seven hours. The manure thus filled was not in the best state; it was not sufficiently rotten to spit or dig well. The usual number of loads allotted for a laborer to fill in a day is fifteen only of the same sized carts. The successful laborer received a sovereign and a handsome subscription from the spectators.—*Ibid.*

Removal!

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE Proprietor of BELL'S INIMITABLE STANDARD PASTE BLACKING intimates to his numerous patrons that his WAREHOUSE is at No 5. Faneuil Hall

This celebrated Blacking has for years stood the test of all climates, and by a uniform excellence in the composition thereof, has established for itself a just reputation. Shipping and Southern Merchants will receive a liberal credit or discount for cash. nov 16

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston,) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Sheet Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished; Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and upon reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

☞ Dealers and builders are respectfully informed that the said Turner deposits and keeps constantly on hand, at Messrs Freeze, Palmer & Felt's, Merchants' Row, Boston, a complete assortment of patent Oven Doors, common Oven Doors, Ash Pit Doors, double and single Boiler Doors—which the said P. P. & Felt will sell at wholesale, as low as any other articles of the same kind and quality can be bought in this city.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to, oct 19

Beaumont's Experiments.

OBSERVATIONS and experiments on the Gastric Juice, and the *Physiology of Digestion*—by William Beaumont, M. D. Surgeon in the United States Army.

These experiments and observations, comprise a body of facts in relation to this subject, which are of vital importance, and are submitted to the public with a confident hope that they will essentially subserve the cause of science and medicine, and ultimately become the means of ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity.

The opportunity for making the experiments was afforded in the following way. Alexis St Martin, a Canadian, who became the subject of them in the year 1822, was accidentally wounded in the side, at Michillimackinac, where the author was then stationed. It is unnecessary here to enter into a particular description of the wound, or the process of the cure. These are detailed in the introduction of the work. It is sufficient to say that he finally recovered from the wound with an aperture in his side leading directly into his stomach. The orifice is nearly an inch in diameter, through which, the interior of the stomach can be examined at all times. Food and drinks, after having been swallowed can be easily extracted *from* the stomach, and aliment may be introduced *into* it, through the aperture.

It is now eleven years since the accident occured, and the man, for the last eight years, has enjoyed almost uninterrupted health.

This is the only case of the kind on record where life and health has been preserved for any length of time; and it has presented opportunities for experimenting on the secretions of the stomach, and the process of digestion, never before afforded.

A great variety of experiments has been made, and much useful information has been elicited on the various subjects connected with the physiology of digestion—on chymification, both natural and artificial—nature of the gastric juice, and is specific solvent properties—natural temperature of the stomach, and its variations in disease—the healthy and pathological appearence and condition of this organ, and its motions during chymification—the laws that govern the digestion of food &c. &c. He has been enabled to procure the *Gastric Juice*, in sufficient quantities, and has submitted to its action a variety of aliment in vials placed on baths at a natural temperature, with the most happy and satisfactory results. He has also submitted food of various kinds to the action of the gastric juice within the stomach, by suspending it confined in small muslin bags, or loosely on cords, through the aperture, into that organ, with the same satisfactory conclusion. Various experiments, amounting to about two hundred, have been made, all of which are highly interesting and important. Aliment has been taken out of the stomach, through the same aperture, from ten minutes to three or four hours after having been eaten, and has been thus examined during the different stages of digestion, and the progress of chymification minutely ascertained and noticed. For sale by LILLY WAIT & CO. No 121 Washington Street. dec 21

Partridge's Original Leather

PRESERVATIVE, OR OIL BLACKING,

A PATENT Composition for cleaning, nourishing, preserving, and renewing the colour of Leather; rendering it soft, pliable, and elastic, and when completely filled, impenetrable by the wet.

This Composition is now acknowledged to be the best, the most convenient and cheapest article ever known for cleaning and preserving Chaise and Carriage-Tops, Thorough Braces and Harness. It preserves and nourishes the Leather, renders it soft and elastic, renews the colour and strength, and prevents it from drying and cracking.

☞ For Boots and Shoes, it is invaluable. When allowed to dry, it closes the pores of the leather, and renders them *impenetrable by the wet*, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

☞ For Factory Bands, it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

☞ It is also applicable to Engine Hose, Forge Bellows, Travelling Trunks, and to all leather exposed to the action of *heat, cold* or *wet*; and entirely supersedes the use of oil.

The above article is now too well known to require the publication of a long list of recommendations—but they are in the hands of the Agent, and a printed copy of many will attend each package.

Mr JOHN H. ROGERS, No 59, Court Street, Boston, is the General agent, and will be constantly supplied with the article at wholesale and retail. 7w d7

PATENT INDIA RUBBER
Floating Mattresses.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for the sale of the PATENT INDIA RUBBER FLOATING MATTRESS. This newly invented Mattress is cased with India Rubber Water Proof Cloth, and filled in part with Cork Shavings. It is soft elastic, and comfortable to sleep on, and does not imbibe or retain infection or dampness; and in addition to these qualities it may be used at sea, or in rivers, as

A LIFE PRESERVER,

being sufficiently buoyant to support two persons on the water, and it is calculated that six persons in the water would be kept from sinking by one of them.

Among other testimonials, the following from Commodore ELLIOTT is selected,—

Navy Yard, Boston, Dec 5th, 1833.

SIR:—I have received your letter of this day's date. I agree with you in the opinion that it is now too late in the season to make further experiments with your Mattresses in the water.

Were it earlier it would give me great pleasure to witness more of them, but the health of the men under my command is too precious to be expended unnecessarily.

I am satisfied from the experiments that I have witnessed, that your Cork Mattress, covered with India Rubber Cloth, will answer equally well for a bed or a life buoy.

As beds, they possess advantages over every other mattress; being impervious to the water they will always be dry; filled with cork they will always be light and buoyant, and will not generate or nourish disease.

As life buoys they will always be at hand, ready for every person's use on board ship, and will take up no more room than hair mattresses, for which they are substitutes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most ont serv't
J. D. ELLIOTT.

Mr Lemuel Blake, Boston.

☞ Orders promptly executed from every part of the United States. LEMUEL BLAKE,
No 70, Congress street, BOSTON.
dec 21 2m

Super 6-4 English Merinos,

AT 81 per yard, for sale at ISAIAH FAXON'S, No 91, Court street, 2d door from Concert Hall, also, a large assortment of *DRY GOODS*, that will be sold at low prices, as the subscriber wishes to close his stock of Dry Goods by the first of March. Purchasers by calling soon will get good bargains.

The subscriber will continue to manufacture Straw Bonnets, consisting of super Dunstable, Eleven, Wide and Fancy Braid Bonnets, that will be sold by the case, dozen or single, cheap for cash.

Wanted as above, 5 or 6 Straw Sewers.

Also—6000 yards of Rich Ribbons, at the low price of one shilling per yard. ISAIAH FAXON.
dec 7 1m

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.

For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.
nov 23 tf

Satin Beaver Hats.

THE subscribers are largely engaged in the manufacture of this beautiful and fashionable HAT, which is acknowledged by all as the most beautiful, light, cheap, and most durable now in use. Orders for any quantity or quality, respectfully solicited, and promptly and faithfully attended to.

HALL & CO, 10 Washington street.
oct 19 A. A. HALL & CO. 25 Broad street.

Printing and Standing Presses.

FOR SALE, at the Boston Type Foundry, No 39 Congress street, good second hand *PRINTING PRESSES*, of Tufts's, Wells's, Adams's, Smith's and Dow's manufacture, from demi to imperial, at prices from $150 to $225 each; and Ramage's, at from $30 to $75 each.

Also, one good second hand Standing Press, of Bartholomew's manufacture, with the extra power; one good common Screw Press, new, at $95; one do do at $110.

Orders, also, for Tufts's approved Hand Press, executed at the above Foundry, for whom the same are manufactured. JOHN. G. ROGERS,
dec 21 6w Agent for the Co.

DR. I. H. APPLETON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No 11 WINTER STREET, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professional services.

☞ Particular attention given to making and inserting Teeth. 3m nov 30

PRESTON'S INK,

FOR METALLIC AND QUILL PENS.

THIS INK is warranted to be of superior quality; it flows freely, is of a beautiful jet black, and does not mould; it is so prepared as to be free from all acid or corrosive qualities, and hence does not corrode the Metallic, nor soften the Quill Pens like inks containing such properties. It has been highly approved by many gentlemen in banks, public offices and counting rooms in this city. The public are invited to try it. For sale by the manufacturer, J. P. PRESTON, Chemist, Federal-street, and by most of the Stationers in Washington street. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers.
dec 21 9w

ANDRE & LOVELL,
Clothes Warehouse,

TUDOR'S BUILDING,

Third door from Court street, BOSTON.
dec 21 3m

Elegant New Goods

FOR *CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS*—Just received by the recent arrivals from Paris and London, an entire new and splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, viz; Music Boxes; do Shell do; Bead Bags and Purses; fifty different patterns and sizes of Fancy Boxes; pearl and ivory Card Cases; bone and ivory Chessmen; Wax Beads, Emery Bags; Yard Measures; Paint Boxes; cut Beads; guilt do; fine finished Scuff Boxes; Mirrors, all sizes; elegant Dressing Cases; cut glass Smelling Bottles; Cologne do; Bead Guard Chains; Medallions; Pencil Cases; ivory Paper Folders; Harmonicons; Needle Cases; Miniature do; Necklaces; Velvet Bags; China Tea Sets; Thermometers; Watch Keys; pearl and gold Studs; Wax and Kid Dolls; Toilet Boxes; China Ink Stands; Silk Reels; Walking Canes; shell Cushions; Toy Watches; Dominoes; silver and steel Spectacles; bronzed Ink Stands; and Card Racks; Watch Ribbons; Playing Cards; fine finished Cutlery; Fans; Table Mats; Screw Cushions, &c; together with an extensive variety of fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

The above for sale wholesale and retail, at low prices at EDMUND WILLARD'S Fancy Goods Store, 107, Washington street, 2 doors South of Williams's Court. dec 21

New Books.

FOR sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street, Boston.

Atlantic Tales. By Miss Leslie.
Boys' and Girls's Library, vol 18
Beaumont on the Gastric Juice.
Braman and Whittemore's Danvers Discussion.
Child's Annual, for 1834.
Combe on Mental Derangement.
Children's Friend, from the French of M. Berzlur.
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, No 19.
Dominie's Legacy. By A. Picken.
Edgeworth's Works, vol 9 and last.
Jack Downing's Letters, second edition.
La Revue Francaise, for December.
Letters from a Mother to her Daughter.
Mind and Matter.
Memoirs of Dr Spursheim. By Carmichael.
Mrs Willard's Journal and Travels in Europe.
Newton Foster. By author of Peter Simple.
Note Book of a County Clergyman.
Olmstead's Compendium of Mechanics
Penny Magazine, No 5.
Taylor's Life of Christ. dec 21

Sacred Music

PUBLISHED by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, (Successors to Richardson, Lord & Holbrook.)

1. BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION: edited by Lowell Mason.

The character of this work is fully established by its extensive circulation throughout this country, and the approbation it has even received in England.

The Harmonicon, published in London, says "it is a work containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied"—"we can assert of the many tunes we have examined, that they are well arranged, that the harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."

2. THE CHOIR; OR UNION COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, second edition. By Lowell Mason, editor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, Lyra Sacra, and other Music Works.

The Choir contains 360 pages of Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, in all the variety of metre found in the Hymn Books of the different denominations, short Anthems, Sentences, &c appropriate to various occasions of public worship; and embraces a sufficient quantity and variety of music for all the purposes of singing schools, singing societies, &c.

Most of the Music is new. Much of it has been drawn from the highest sources of musical taste and science in Europe, especially in Germany. Many beautiful themes have been selected and metrically arranged, expressly for this work, from the vocal works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Winter, Cherubini, Mehul, Himmel, Weber, Righini, Rossini, and other distinguished composers.

3. The BRIDGEWATER COLLECTION, twenty-third edition, improved by the addition of considerable new music. This is esteemed to be the best edition ever published of this long established and popular work.

4. The PSALMIST, or Chorister's Companion; consisting of new Psalm Tunes, designed as a supplement to other works.

5. CHURCH MUSIC; consisting of new and original Chants, Melodies and Anthems. By Charles Zeuner, Organist to the Handel and Haydn Society.

6. LYRA SACRA; consisting of original and selected Anthems, Sentences, Set Pieces, &c. most of which are short, easy of performance, and suited to the wants of Singing Societies, Concerts, and the various occasions of Public Worship By Lowell Mason, editor of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection.

This is probably the cheapest and most useful volume of Anthems extant in this country. It will be particularly serviceable in Choirs which have not the advantage of much instrumental accompaniment, being especially arranged with reference to vocal effect

7. SPIRITUAL SONGS, for Social Worship; adapted to the use of families and private circles in times of revivals, to missionary meetings, &c. By Thomas Hastings and Lowell Mason. In 4 numbers. Price 12 1-2 cents each.

8. SACRED MELODIES, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, &c. arranged with an accompaniment for the Piano Forte. By Lowell Mason and G. J. Webb, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music. 2m oct 19

E. E. DYER,

NO 98 WASHINGTON STREET

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, viz:—Wrought-top India, and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to 15 dollars each—wrought long round combs—India wro't side combs—plain combs from $1 to 6 each—plain quill-back combs—side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth—plain round combs—plain neck combs—dressing and pocket combs, superior quality.

IVORY COMBS, viz:—Superfine, super-superfine, extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra-wide combs—ivory dressing combs—pocket combs, double and single.

IMITATION SHELL COMBS, viz:—Carved top combs—stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

DRESSING AND POCKET COMBS, viz:—Horn dressing combs, English, French, and American—oval, swelled case, crescent, and common pocket combs.

FANCY ARTICLES—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces, buckskin and fancy purses, ever-pointed silver pencil cases, lead-points, lead-pencils, silver thimbles, silver spectacles, plated and steel do, corset rings, snuff boxes, fancy boxes, wafers in boxes, ready-made pens in boxes, German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pocket Books, &c viz: Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring, note cases, memorandum books—pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheepskin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c viz:—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes—shaving boxes, &c.

Beads, viz:—Black and fancy colored cut beads, black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Oil for the Growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black. is6west aug 24

Sign of the

THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.
dec 7 6m

A Card.

SETH E. CLAPP would inform his friends and the public, that having formed a connexion with Mr H. C. Lincoln, he has removed from North Square, and under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, purchased the stock and stand of W. W. Motley, No 13 Court street, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers. tf nov 9

A Card.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice to their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, and having purchased the stock and stand of W. W. Motley, No 13 Court street, offer for sale at the lowest cash prices a general assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every other articles usually found in such an establishment.

H. C. LINCOLN,
SETH E. CLAPP.

W. W. Motley having disposed of his stock and stand to Messrs Lincoln and Clapp, would respectfully recommend them to his friends and the public as being worthy of their confidence and patronage. eptf nov 9

Lynx and Squirrel Boas.

JUST received by J. M. SHERBURNE, from New York, a good assortment of FURS, viz; Lynx and Squirrel BOAS. Also, a prime assortment of Russia ROBES, a part of which are of very high cost and dark tint. Also, a good assortment of Squirrel and Fitch CAPES—Sea Otter and Fur Seal CAPS, of the newest patterns. Also, a large lot of Hair Seal CAPS, for the country trade, all which will be sold at fair prices. Purchasers who are in want of the above articles will please to call and examine for themselves, at Nos 233 and 235 Washington street, adjoining the Marlboro' Hotel. 1m nov 30

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as they possible, have determined to commence a Cash Business, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 5 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some real advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 6 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings.

A Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinds of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices, by CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

$17
Double Stitch Surtouts

FOR SEVENTEEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDRE & LOVELL, Tudor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf dec 21

French Boarding House.

MR and MRS MORIN have the honor of informing such persons as are desirous of exercising the French language, that their house is now open, and arrangements may be made for board, either by the week, day, or single meal, with or without lodgings. Dinner at 2 o'clock, precisely. Rear of Tudor's Buildings, in the Court opposite the New Court House now building, No 2.
dec 21 3m

Wrapping Paper.

600 REAMS, of different sizes and quality, just received and for sale by J. H. WILKINS & CO, 119 Washington street.

ALSO—a general assortment of Printing and Writing Paper. 3t dec 21

NEW RECRUIT—At 25 cents.

JUST received a fresh importation of *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, for sale at the above price, at Retail only—by THOMAS C. WALES, 195 Washington street. 1m dec 7

Coal Stoves.

THE subscribers, agents for Messrs Nott & Co, of New York, have just received and offer for sale, a good assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves, which are considered superior to any other Stove ever yet offered to the public, for burning the Hard Coals. Purchasers are requested to call and examine, as they will also find a good assortment of James's Cooking, Franklin, Six Plate and Box Stoves, which are offered for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO,
oct 5 16, Union street.

Clothing Cheap.

C. KEMP, Tailor, No 14, Ann street, Boston, keeps constantly for sale, at very reduced prices, a general assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of Top Coats, of every description, Surtouts, Goats Hair, Silk, Waterproof and Imitation Cambletts; Cloaks; Dress Coats; Frock do; Pantaloons; Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, Gloves, Suspender, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, and every other article usually found in similar establishments.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above Stock is all fresh and worthy the attention of purchasers.

N. B. All kinds of Clothes made to order at short notice and in the best manner. 12t dec 7

FURS!---FURS!!

AMBROSE MORRELL, & A. MILLET, JR.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have *removed their Fur Manufactory*, from No 2, Union street, to *No 19, Washington street*, (near Market str't or Cornhill,) and they offer for sale at their Manufactory, in Lexington, or at No 19, Washington street, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' splendid Sea, Land, and Rock Otter, Fur Seal, Nutra, Muskrat, (old and new style,) Leather, Hair Seal, and Cloth *CAPS*; Fur Gloves, Collars, Trimmings and Over Shoes; Ladies' Fur Vandykes, Boas, Muffs, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold for cash or credit, as cheap as by any other manufacturer in this city or New York.

☞ All kinds of FURS Dressed, Colored and Manufactured at short notice. Highest price paid for all kinds of Undressed Fur Skins.

ABRAHAM MILLET, JR, informs his friends and the public, that he has, in addition to the above articles, for sale at the same store, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' high and low priced Fashionable *FUR HATS*, at wholesale or retail. He respectfully requests his friends and the public to call on him before purchasing.

WANTED in the above Store, an intelligent *BOY*, whose parents reside in the city. 3m nov 16

Grund's Chemistry.

ELEMENTS of CHEMISTRY, with practical Exercises, for the use of Schools. By Francis I. Grund, author of "Elements of Natural Philosophy," "Popular Lessons in Astronomy," &c.

FROM THE PREFACE.

In preparing the following Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, it has been the author's particular study to form a proper scientific arrangement, which shall enable the learner to see the connexions which exist between the different branches of the natural sciences, and to conduct him gradually from a knowledge of the simple bodies or elements of nature, to a correct understanding of their more complex combinations.

The Divisions of the work it is believed will be found natural, and such as will prove a strong assistance to the memory. It is hardly necessary to add that on his tour to Europe, the author has had an opportunity to embody in his work the latest discoveries in Chemistry, and that it may therefore be reasonable in him to hope, that in this respect his book is not inferior to any similar work published in this country. Published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO, School Book Publishers. nov 23

Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,

Pupil of the late Dr Job Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing dislocations and fractures, hip diseases, white swellings, sprains, contraction of the cords, deformity of the limbs, weakness of the joints, and limbs that have been paralyzed, rheumatism in case the cords have become contracted and stiff, &c. Dr H. would inform the public, as a great number of persons have called on him with diseases requiring internal medicines, or surgical operations, that he does not prescribe internal medicines or perform surgical operations in any case whatever, nor does he ever intend to practice anything but Bone Setting, and attend to diseases of the limbs and joints. This practice is considered by Dr H. to be entirely separate from Physicians or Surgeons, and he believes it not understood by them. This practice has always been confined to the above branch, excepting by a few imposters who travel the country and call themselves bone-setters, physicians and surgeons, when in fact they understand neither branch. Two or three such imposters have visited this city within the last three or four years, and this is the reason why so many have mistaken the profession of Dr H. Patients from the country can be furnished with board in the house where Dr H. keeps his office, or in the neighborhood, for from $2,50 to $5 per week. Dr H. wishes all persons to call between the hours of 6 and 11, A M excepting in cases where immediate attention is requiren.

DR HEWETT regrets that after seven or eight years' successful practice in his profession in Boston, his mode of treatment should still be misunderstood; and that notwithstanding his advertisement, in which he has been very explicit, his practice is often grossly misrepresented.

Dr H. has no desire to have any collision with the medical faculty, and he has heretofore tried to avoid it; but as he has been credibly informed that several of those gentlemen have been in the habit of insinuating that his cures are exclusively cases of stiffness and debility of the joints, where there is no inflammation, he feels that justice to himself compels him to make another public statement.—Dr H. assures the public that he has succeeded in effecting many cures, when there was a high state of inflammation; indeed, he has often been under the necessity of *producing* inflammation by the process of breaking the callous, which has been of long standing in stiff joints; and he has never failed in allaying such inflammation by his applications. But Dr H. does not wish the public to rely solely on his assertions. There are many living witnesses who would confirm the above statement if their voices could be heard.

Dr H. has been informed that physicians and other gentlemen in this city have been in the habit of saying that his cures are effected entirely by *friction*, or *rubbing* the parts affected; and he thinks it very singular that this impression should have gained currency, when it is well known to many of his patients that he frequently has cases where he uses no friction at all. It has further been reported that Dr H. uses the same application in all cases, however different they may be in their nature. In regard to this unfounded insinuation, he has only to say that nothing is farther from the truth; for his mode of treatment varies according to the nature and aspect of the disease. If any one will take the trouble to call on Mr French, Druggist, 181 Hanover street, or Mr Brown, 481 Washington street, where most of his medicines are obtained, he will be satisfied that he makes use of more medicine than any other physician in the city. His motives for referring his patients to the abovementioned druggists to purchase their medicines, are, because they are prepared with peculiar care, and at a price more reduced than druggists in general could afford to dispose of them. 6w dec 21

LINCOLN & SWIFT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

No 13 *Court Street, Boston.*

HAVE just opened a large and prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS—among which are the following, viz:—

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

English, French, German and American, of the most fashionable shades of Brown—Green—Olive—Mulberry—Adelaide Russell Brown—Bottle, Polish, Invisible and Olive Green—Claret—rich shades dark and light Blue—Black—Drab—Stone do—Slate—Lavender—a great variety of Olive, Steel and Fancy Mix, &c &c.

VESTINGS.

Cassimere of all colors—Plain and Figured Valencia—Toilenette—Black, Colored and Figured Silk—Florentine—Satin—Plain, Black, and rich Figured Velvet, &c &c.

GLOVES.

English and French—Beaver—Doe and Buckskin—Hotskin—Kid—White and Black Silk—Berlin—Linen—Cotton, &c &c.

HOSIERY.

Cotton—Linen—Black, White and Mixt Worsted Ribbed and Plain—Plain Ribbed Black, White and Speckled Silks, &c &c.

SUSPENDERS.

Worsted and Cotton Nett—White Deer Skin—Cotton Web—Gum Elastic—with straps, slides, springs and rollers, etc &c.

STOCKS.

A splendid assortment of all kinds—continually receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White, Red, Blue and Figured Pongee—Bandanas—Flagg Silk—Figured Sinchaws—Cotton and Linen Cambric, &c &c.

CRAVATS.

French and Italian Black Silk—do do, with Borders—Colored and Figured French and Italian Silk—Swiss—Cambric—Muslin, &c &c.

Also,—continually on hand, a large assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, according to the latest fashions—consisting of

Frock Coats	Dress Coats
Great Coats	Surtouts
Cloaks	Pantaloons
Vests	Knit Shirts and Draws
Flannel Shirts and Draws	Bosoms
Linen and Cotton Shirts	Cotton Shirts and Draws
Linen Collars	

Together with every other article usually found in such an establishment.

Those desirous of purchasing would find an advantage in calling and examining the above stock, as every thing will be sold at a very small advance upon the cost.

☞ Gentlemen who may wish to have their clothing made to order, may depend upon its being executed in a style not inferior to any other establishment in this city. All orders accurately executed with promptness and despatch. 6m nov 30

Carved Shell Side Combs.

AMERICAN manufacture—for sale at WILLARD'S Comb Store, 107 Washington street, 2 doors south of Williams's Court. dec 21

Chisels.

6 CASES Field's superior Morticing and Framing Chisels, for sale by MURDOCK & OAKES, 48 and 49, Commercial street. dec 7

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 8, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

NATHAN W. LOW,

Pemberton Hill' opposite the head of Hanover street, next door to S. S. Lynde,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received 500 pair of Gentlemen's and Ladies lined and bound *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of superior quality to any in the city, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, as cheap as can be found at any other establishment in the city. Friends and patrons are respectfully invited to call before purchasing. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. India Rubber Shoes repaired at his store
dec 14

Wigs.

200 LADIES' and Gentlemen's WIGS, for sale at reduced prices, at WILLARD'S, 107 Washington street. Those in want of Wigs will do well to call before purchasing dec 21

E. N. Stratton & Co,

No 111, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of valuable standard and Miscellaneous Books, in the various departments of literature. Also, folio, 4to, royal 8vo, pew and pocket Bibles and Testaments, in a great variety; School Books; Fancy Goods; Cutlery; Jewelry; Gold and Silver Watches, etc. The above are warranted as good as can be found at any store in the city, and will be sold CHEAP for cash.

Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Librarians, and others in want of Books, will please call as above. 3m oct 5

Sheet Zinc.

50.000 LBS. superior SHEET ZINC, weighing 10, 11 1-2, and 12 lbs per sheet. For sale in lots to suit, by CURTIS & LEAVENS, 62 Broad street. dec 14

English Annuals for 1834.

FOR sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO 121 Washington street.

The Lanscape Annual.
The Oriental Annual.
The English Annual.
The Forget Me Not.
The Juvenile Forget Me Not
The Amulet.
Friendship's Offering.
Mrs Sheridan's Comic Offering.
Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book.
Also—The Token—The Offering—The Religious Souvenir—The Pearl—The Child's Annual. dec 14.

Book Binder's Stock.

OAK, Sumac, and Hemlock Tan'd Sheepskin Grains of all qualities.

Also—Hemlock Tan'd Fleshes, for sale in large or small quantities, by LUKE BALDWIN, No 3, Merchants' Row, where is also constantly for sale,

India Rubber Cloths and Leather of all kinds, from the Roxbury India Rubber Factory. 6w dec 14

Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do Fine for Smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by

NEVERS & FRENCH,
sept 28 65, Purchase street.

New Chemical Discovery.

LABARIQUES PASTE & LIQUID J